

# The Daily Colorist.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1906.



"OUR TRUE INTENT IS ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT."

WATEMAN'S SELF-FILLING PENS

WHAT PEN can adequately describe the thousands of USEFUL, PRACTICAL and EXQUISITE GIFTS now being exhibited for your inspection and selection in our SHOWROOMS. Even the famous CONKLIN and WATEMAN Self-Filling Pens, of which we are selling so many for Christmas Gifts are useless in such an emergency, so we must rely on your taking advantage of our very cordial invitation to call in at your leisure and judge for yourself of the beauty and perfection of the Goods and the extremely moderate prices at which they are sold. As our salesmen never pester you to buy we issue the following list, trusting it may be of assistance to you in your Christmas Gifting.

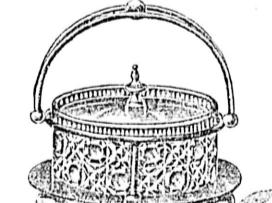
## GIFT GUIDE

### For Ladies

Solid Gold Rings	\$1.75 up
Fashionable Brooches	.50c up
Artistic Bracelets	\$1.50 up
Long Chains	\$2.25 up
Exquisite Pendants	\$1.50 up
Useful Watches	\$5.00 up
Handy Pencils	.50c up
Card Cases	\$1.00 to \$3.50
Perfume Bottles	.50c to \$5.00
Pomade Jars	.50c to \$2.00
Cut Glass Powder Boxes	\$2.50 up
Opera Glasses	\$2.75 to \$30.00
Fancy Clocks	\$1.50 up
Jewel Cases	.25 up
Silverware Novelties	.50c up
Oak Goods, Butter Dish	\$2.75
Diamond Rings	\$10.00 up
Individual Umbrellas	\$3.25
Hand Bags	.75c up
Purses	.75c up
Writing Desk Novelties	.50c up
Pretty Lockets	\$1.00 up
Solid Silver Scissors	\$1.00
Stone Paper Weight	.75c
Cut Glass Inkstand	\$2.00
Cut Glass Water Jug	\$4.50
Real Ebony Hair Brushes	.75c up
Ivory Ring Box	\$3.00
Ablone Pearl Pin Tray	\$2.25
Solid Silver Hat Pins	.25c
Cut Glass Thimbles	.25c
Cut Glass Tooth-Brush Bottle	.125
Nugget Cross	.50
Silver Plate Tea Service	\$12.00
Sterling Silver Toilet Set	\$15.00 up
Parlour Feather Fan	.75c
Cut Glass Bon-Bon Dish	.125
Gun Metal Card Case	\$2.75
Art Chinaware	\$1.25 up
Desk Blotting Pad	.50
Hair Comb	\$1.00 up

### For the Bairns

Gold Rings	\$.75
Solid Silver Bracelet	.25
Leather Watch Chain	.25
Baby Pins	.25
Necklets	.50
Solid Silver Spoon	.75
Souvenirs	.50
Lockets	.75
Serviette Ring, solid silver	.75
Boys' Watch	1.00
Girls' Watch, solid silver	5.00
Boys' Real Ebony Hair	1.75
Brush	.75
Girls' Fan	.75
Nugget Brooch	1.00
Fungus Stud Box	.75
Fungus Jewel Case	1.50
Gun Metal Pocket Knife	.75
Gun Metal Pencil	.50



Butter Dishes, Biscuit Boxes,	
Cut Glass Goods; Wedgwood,	
Imperial Austrian, Doulton,	
Alhambra, Amphora and other	
Art Chinaware; Rich French	
Bronzes; Table Cutlery.	

### Magnificent Selection of Beautiful Rings

Of all gifts, none give greater satisfaction a mistake to think that rings are expensive. Excepting where very large, rare and costly gems are used, rings are quite a child; \$1.50 a solid gold ring, set with solid gold ring, set with five large New Zealand opals. The reason why we give are large wholesale dealers in diamonds setting is done in our own factory, thereby benefitting factory-to-wearer prices.



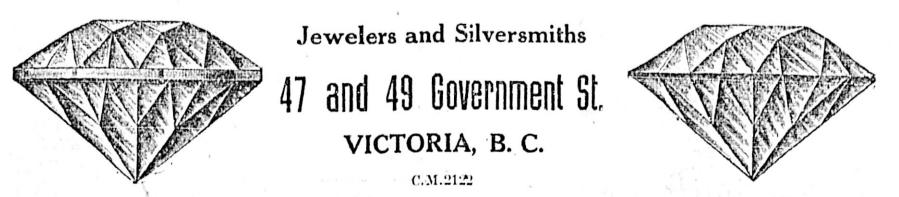
to the receiver than a beautiful ring. It is sive. Excepting where very large, rare and costly gems are used, rings are quite a child; \$1.50 a solid gold ring, set with solid gold ring, set with five large New Zealand opals. The reason why we give are large wholesale dealers in diamonds setting is done in our own factory, thereby benefitting factory-to-wearer prices.

## CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Jewelers and Silversmiths

47 and 49 Government St.

VICTORIA, B. C.



C.M.2122



**O**N Tuesday last, at her picturesque home on the banks of the Gorge, Mrs. Loewen entertained a few of her friends at a most enjoyable bridge party. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with masses of holly and hothouse flowers. Mrs. F. S. Barnard and Mrs. R. H. Pooley presided at the tea table, on which again the dark green leaves of holly with its scarlet berries, showed in striking contrast to the dainty white damask and glittering tea accessories. The first and second prizes, which were unique brass vases, were won by Mrs. White-Frasier; the third, a handsome silk work bag, by Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Loewen received an elaborate black toilette. Among the ladies present were Mrs. J. Raymar, Mrs. White-Frasier, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Miles, Mrs. J. Irving, Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen, Mrs. G. Courtney, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. C. Berkeley, Mrs. J. Gaudin, Miss Dupont, Miss Amy Dupont, Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Mrs. F. D. Little, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. E. G. Prior, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Miss Elinor Dunsmuir, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. H. B. Pooley, Mrs. A. W. Jones and Mrs. L. R. Robertson.

Mr. F. M. Maitland-Dougal of Dunsmuir is a guest at the New England.

Mr. H. L. Good, of H. M. Customs, Nanaimo, is visiting this city.

Mr. E. Evans, of Vancouver, is staying with friends at Oak Bay.

Mr. J. Irving entertained a number of young people on Friday evening at her residence, 73 Mezines street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hulbert, of Chillicothe, accompanied by Mrs. J. Arnold, are paying Victoria a brief visit.

Mr. Charles Cambie, a member of the Bank of Commerce staff, is leaving for Greenwood shortly.

Mr. G. S. Lucas has left on an extended visit to relatives in England and France.

Mr. George Bowes, son of Mr. Wesley Bowes, of Vancouver, has been paying his friend, Mr. Percy Rutter, a visit at his residence, Lampson street.

Dr. J. C. Davie is leaving Victoria at the end of the month to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. R. Craig, at Phoenix, Arizona.

The Misses Purvis of Vancouver are at present the guests of their sister, Mrs. E. E. Billingham, at her pretty home on the Esquimalt road.

Mr. Motherwell and Mr. James Gaudin are paying Mr. Kenneth Gillespie a visit at his picturesque residence, "River-side," on the banks of the Cowichan river.

Mrs. F. Landsberg and daughter left on the Spokane to spend the winter months in Southern California.

Mrs. A. Kolmer of San Francisco, after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, left on the Spokane for her home in San Francisco.

The many friends of Mrs. J. H. Baker will be glad to hear that she is approaching convalescence, after an operation undergone at the Jubilee hospital.

Mrs. F. Spencer, of New Brunswick, is at present the guest of her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spence, at their residence, "Gipsywick," Moss street.

Mrs. R. Marpole of Vancouver, is paying her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, a visit at their residence on the Esquimalt road.

Dr. G. L. Findlay, accompanied by Lady Sybil Findlay, who are making a tour of the world, are at present guests at the Briard.

Last week Mr. F. A. Maerae, a member of the Bank of Montreal staff in this city, was presented on his departure for the New Westminster branch, with a very handsome case of pipes and a tobacco jar. Mr. James Lawson in a few well-chosen words voiced the regret of the members at his departure, and wished Mr. Maerae all prosperity in his new sphere of activity.

On Tuesday evening, at Institute hall, Miss Anna Erhardt, assisted by Miss Soulley, gave her fifth annual concert in aid of the Seamen's Institute to a highly appreciative audience. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed vocal and instrumental numbers: Mrs. D. C. Reed, Mrs. Boulton, Miss Josephine Beck, Wellington J. Dowler, Miss Norah McCoy, J. G. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Gleason, and Jessie Longfield.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell entertained, at their home, 277 Fort street, a few nights ago, a large number of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church. The evening's entertainment, which was in the able hands of the flower committee, was strictly informal, and consisted of vocal, instrumental

music, and games. The rooms were decorated with flowers and bunches of the seasonable holly. The chief feature of the evening's amusement was the distribution of dainty gifts from a hand-some Christmas tree.

Last week at her studio, 57 Fort street, Miss S. F. Smith, G.T.C.M., gave a very merry holiday entertainment to about forty of her pupils. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting wreaths of ivy and colored lanterns. After instrumental music, musical marches and games had been indulged in; the presents were distributed from a well-laden Christmas tree. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening on a table beautifully decorated by the young people with ivy and bunches of yellow chrysanthemums.

Mr. Pigott and her son, Mr. William Pigott, entertained a few friends on Friday evening at their charming new residence on Belmont avenue. The evening's entertainment was in the form of a "five hundred party." The first and second ladies' prizes were won respectively by Mrs. Tuck, and Mrs. Griffiths; the gentlemen's by Mr. Stuart Robertson and Mr. Brett. The invited guests were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. Cecil Berkeley, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mr. Ashby, Mr. and Mrs. George Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. James Raymar, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Shillcross, Mrs. J. A. Hall and Mr. Lindley Crease.

On Thursday, December 13th, the working party attached to St. Savior's church in conjunction with the Women's Auxiliary and the junior branch of the same society, held a most successful bazaar in aid of the church fund. Semple's hall in aid of the church fund.

On Wednesday evening, December 12th, Mrs. Dunsmuir held a reception at Government House for the president and delegates of the Women's Council, delegates representing the different affiliated societies also being present. Mrs. Dunsmuir received in an exquisite dress, an artistic combination, of gold net, black lace, and sequins. She was assisted in her duties as hostess by Mrs. Audain, Miss Elinor Dunsmuir, and Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir. The spacious ball room which had been transformed into a reception room for the occasion, was tastefully decorated for the occasion with long trails of ivy, fir branches and flags. Down the centre of the hall ran a table laden with choice cut flowers of every hue, whilst banked on the stage at the end were pots of chrysanthemums, palms, ferns and sweetly scented cyclamens. The working society's stall, loaded with every sort and kind of article, fancy and otherwise, was presided over by Mrs. Harrup, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Jenkins and Miss M. Saunders. The Women's Auxiliary stall, which was composed of several tables, had pot plants, lamp shades in dainty designs, home-made sweets, dressed dolls, and a host of other pretty articles, too numerous to mention, tastefully displayed on its walls and counters and was constantly surrounded by a host of eager purchasers. The members presiding at this stall were the Misses Pope, Miss Croft, Miss Crook, Miss Kirk and Miss Sommerville. The fish-pond was under the management of Mrs. Charles Clarke and the junior members of the Women's Auxiliary who also had a prettily decorated stall, the useful and artistic articles in which were all made by the tiny fingers of its youthful members, among whom were Miss Gladys Walker, Miss Dorothy Kirk and others. The ten was able to preside over by Mrs. J. Colclough, assisted by Mrs. Adams and Miss Benson. The bazaar was opened at three o'clock by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, with a few felicitous remarks in which he expressed his hearty sympathy and co-operation in the object for which the bazaar was being held. In the evening a concert was held in which the following ladies and gentlemen assisted: Miss Crocker, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss C. Kennedy, Miss MacKenzie, Mr. Poole and Mr. Pomeroy.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Laing entertained last Thursday at their beautiful residence, "The Laurels," a number of young people to celebrate the closing of the Collegiate School for the Christmas vacation. Mrs. Laing received in a handsome robe of white crepe de chine with soft touches of lavender. Mrs. Justice Martin wore a very smart black with a pretty Oriental scarf; Miss Nellie Dupont, a pale blue muslin, Miss Olive Bryden, a dainty white chiffon dress over white satin; Miss Alice Bell was attired in soft pink muslin; Miss Lorna Eberts looked striking in pale blue organdy muslin; Miss Eva Loewen was dressed in a charming white dress, real violets in her corsage; Miss N. Bell wore a light blue muslin; Miss Monteith, black net; Miss Jessie Prior, white accordion silk; Miss S. Pemberton, pale blue, and Miss E. Hanington, pale pink muslin. The supper table was decorated in a novel design. Delicate pink ribbons were fastened to the chandelier over the table and were tied in large bow knots at each corner, whilst pink carnations in two shades with asparagus fern and suet formed a charming centre piece. Dancing was kept up by the elders, whilst the very young people enjoyed Christmas games and frolics. The invited guests were as follows: Miss N. Combe, Miss E. Tilton, Miss Olive Bryden, Miss A. Huggert, Mrs. Rocke-Robertson, Mrs. Stag-Hagen, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Whittier, Mrs. L. Goodacre, Mrs. Foxall, Mrs. Rattenbury, Miss Sweet, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Joule, Miss Williams, Miss Johnson, Miss Barron, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Williscroft, Mrs. Whittier, Mrs. Hydes, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. W. Dods, Mrs. R. H. Whidden, Mrs. H. Andrews, Mrs. F. Carlow, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Thomas Watson, Mrs. W. J. Pendray, Mrs. R. Chapman, Miss Sherlock, Mrs. Snyder, Mr. D. P. Pickard, Mrs. A. Huggert, Mrs. A. Henry, Mrs. A. Perry, Mr. Rowland Machin, Mrs. R. Anderson, Mrs. E. Hasell, Mrs. Trevor Cross, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Miss E. Hiscock, Miss M. Fell, Miss Nita Becker, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Frank Adams, Miss Smith, Miss Rose Tranter, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Rocke-Robertson, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Elliot Rowe, Mrs. L. B. Powell, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. W. H. Bone, Mrs. John, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. Van Tassel, Mrs. Simmonds, Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Greenhough, Mrs. Penketh, Mrs. MacCallum, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. W. Jackson, Mrs. M. Ratham, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. M. Cochenour, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Martin, Mrs. W. Rockett, Mr. Crane, Mrs.

Gould, Mrs. Harold Grant, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. C. H. Barnard, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mrs. J. B. McKillop, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Ridell, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Deane, Miss Agnes Spencer, Mrs. G. Christie, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Nash, Miss Lugrin, Miss Blackstock, Mrs. H. Pooley, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Shoopwood, Mr. R. S. Day, Dr. Hasell, Miss Monteith, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Knott, Miss Jones, Mrs. Radiger, Miss Gill, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Fred Spencer, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. Burkholder and Mrs. A. Hall, the board of school trustees and the city superintendent of schools.

### A Pair of Blue Eyes

Howard put both arms around her, held her close for an instant, and then released her. It was in broad daylight, on a crowded street crossing; they were not related to each other, and he did not even know her name. It must be



WE WANT YOU  
To see our Perfume  
Window.  
The largest stock of  
Perfumes in fancy  
goods in the province.  
You will find your fa-  
vourite odour among  
them.

CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE  
FORT STREET WINDOW.

# The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1858

VOL. XCVII,

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1906.

HALL & WALKER

AGENTS

WELLINGTON COLLERY CO'S COAL

100 Government St. Telephone 83

NO. 6

## STUDY PAGE

13

### CHRISTMAS CHEER

"FILL THE BUMPER FAIR EVERY DROP WE SPRINKLE OVER  
THE BROW OF CARE, SMOOTH AWAY A WRINKLE."

RARE OLD DRY SHERRY, per bottle .....	\$1.50
PALE SHERRY, per bottle .....	\$1.00
VERY OLD DRY PORT, per bottle .....	\$1.50
TAWNEY PORT, per bottle .....	\$1.00
CALIFORNIA PORT, per bottle .....	\$ .50
FRENCH CLARET, per bottle .....	\$1.00
FINE FRENCH BRANDY, per bottle .....	\$1.00
MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, per pint bottle .....	\$1.50
ANY WHISKY YOU LIKE TO NAME, from, per bottle \$5c to \$2.00	

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. 111 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA.

FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT IMPORTERS. R2123

### SLIPPER SPECIAL

For Friday and Saturday Selling

Ladies' Felt Romeo Slippers, red and black, at..... \$1.00

Ladies' Felt Slippers ..... .50

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart 35 Johnson St.

"Your shoes will be right if you get them here."

### FRUIT BARGAIN

BLUE RIBBON RAISINS, 2 Packets .....	25c
RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 Pounds .....	25c
CHOICE SULTANAS, 2 Pounds .....	25c
ORANGE OR LEMON PEEL, 2 Pounds .....	25c

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.

PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

### THE BEST IN THE MARKET

QUAKER BRAND  
CANNED VEGETABLES

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

### A SHIPMENT

of Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits  
of Christy Brown's Biscuits  
of Paterson's Biscuits and Candy  
of Stewart's Fine Candy  
of Frys Candy and Bon Bons.

And a carload of new canned vegetables have arrived at our store this week. Call and leave your Xmas Orders

THE WEST END GROCERY CO.

PHONE 88 42 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 596.

PROMPT DELIVERY

### PATERSON FOR MAYOR OUTLINES HIS POLICY

In Response to Largely-Signed Citizens' Petition Ex-President of Board of Trade Consents To Enter Municipal Arena

From present indications there will be only two candidates in the coming mayoralty contest, the present occupant of the office and T. W. Paterson, M. P. P.

Yesterday afternoon the latter was waited on by a delegation consisting of Goulding H. Wilson and Simon Leiser, who presented him with an extensively signed petition requesting him to accept a nomination, and pledging support. After consultation with the gentlemen mentioned, he decided to accede to the request, and is now in the field as a candidate for the position of mayor of Victoria for the year 1907.

It was intimated, in several quarters, that Dr. Lewis Hall, at present alderman, would be nominated for the mayor's chair, but sooner than enter into a three-cornered contest he has decided to withdraw. Dr. Hall will, in all probability, be a candidate for re-election as an alderman from Ward 1.

In an interview last night, Mr. Paterson gave an outline of what he considered the duties of the mayor, and the course he will follow if elected to the

#### Board Should Be Harmonious

"I consider the mayor," he said, is only the presiding member of the city council. He should work in harmony with the board of aldermen and endeavor in every way to work with them for the best interests of the city. The mayor has the distinction of being elected by the whole body of voters, but I think any alderman chosen to represent Victoria, though elected only by the votes of one section of the city, should be broad-minded enough to consider all parts alike, and thus actually be on a par with the chief magistrate in the discussion of all questions of civic importance.

It was with these views I decided to accept the nomination tendered me, and I will, if elected, endeavor by my actions and advice to secure this feeling in the incoming council.

Several questions of live interest were then touched upon, Mr. Paterson saying: "In the first place, I do not believe in too much legislation, either civic or parliamentary. If the by-laws at present in force in the city are lived up to, I think there is not much necessity for further regulations. For a seaport, with a large transient population, Victoria is an extremely orderly city, and while such is the case, I do not deem it advisable to hamper any class of business by the passage of further by-laws.

#### Municipal Enterprise

I realize that Victoria's natural attractiveness can be much enhanced by municipal enterprise, and, if elected, I will do all in my power to further public improvements such as permanent sidewalks and sewers. Another matter that should receive special attention is the beautifying of the public parks. The city should be made even more desirable as a place of residence. Thousands of people come every year to Victoria for pleasure alone. Many more will come each year in the future, and I consider the city council is justified in expending a reasonable sum in rendering the public parks as beautiful as possible and maintaining them in a proper manner.

Another matter, of even more importance, is the provision of proper educational facilities. The public and high schools should be maintained as efficient a manner as possible. If elected, I will do all in my power to support any measure that will secure to the boys and girls of Victoria proper facilities for education in sanitary buildings, not over-crowded. School accommodation should certainly be increased, keeping pace with the growth in population.

There are many sections on the outskirts of the city that are lacking in proper roads, sidewalks, lights and sewers. The recent influx of population has caused them to become extensively built up, and when civic work for next year is being outlined, I believe these districts should receive special attention. Increased taxes will be obtained from these localities, and it is the duty of the city council to render them easy of access and well cared for at the earliest possible moment.

#### The Water Problem

Water in abundance Victoria must, and will, have. This is one of the most important questions to the city at present undecided. I am not prepared, in advance of the Full court's decision in the appeal case, to say in what direction a new supply should be sought, but this matter of vital interest should be settled at the earliest opportunity. I have given this matter very careful consideration, and will, as soon as the judgment is rendered, be prepared to make a public declaration as to my position.

"Like every loyal Victorian, I believe in the progress of the city. It therefore goes without saying that I will

#### DRINK

### St. Alice Water

From the Harrison Hot Springs,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OWN  
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Try it and judge as compared  
with alien springs. A mild  
medicinal water that

#### BLENDS ADMIRABLY.

THORPE & CO., Ltd.

Agents, Victoria

### STORM BLOCKS TRAINS AND FUEL FAMINE EXISTS

People of Brandon Suffer for  
Want of Coal and  
Wood

### C. P. R. PROMISES TO SEND RELIEF

Will Despatch Engines and Snow  
Plows to Take Cars Out  
of the Drifts

Brandon, Man., Dec. 15.—The fuel situation here is hourly growing worse and unless aid soon comes conditions will be very critical. Beyond six cars of anthracite coal for the C. P. R. and one car for a local dealer yesterday and two cars of soft coal, for local dealers this morning, no fuel whatever has reached the city for three days past.

Encourage Industries

I believe in holding out inducements of a reasonable kind to new industrial enterprises. Each should be considered on its merits, and anything that in justice to the city can be performed, done to secure additional employment for Victoria mechanics and workmen.

"Do I believe in a bridge across Seymour Narrows? Of course I do. Victoria has an island as big as some provinces at its back. It is rich in timber and as rich in minerals as any part of British Columbia, and transportation facilities are not going to remain as they are very long. The Seymour Narrows bridge must come in the near future, and much sooner than many of us expect."

Mr. Paterson, in conclusion, again expressed himself strongly on the subject of the mayor's duty, as he stated it, to work in harmony with the city council.

"I would not take the responsibility on myself," he said, "of acting in any important matter against the advice of the board of aldermen. They are equal representatives of the city with the mayor, and I believe they are generally as competent to render decision as the chief magistrate.

Morley Runs Again

Mayor Morley yesterday declined to make any statement for publication beyond the fact that he would again be a candidate. He stated he was preparing an account of his official actions that will be handed to the press upon completion.

Neither of the organized bodies of voters will go on record in favor of either of the candidates. Rev. T. W. Gladstone, president of the Citizens' Alliance, said last night that his association would not pledge itself to either candidate, although it was probable a series of questions would be presented to both for reply. F. B. Pemberton, president of the Property Owners' association, stated that the body mentioned would not take any active part in the coming contest.

Mr. Paterson, although not having previous experience in municipal affairs, is no novice in public matters. He was elected to the provincial legislature in 1902, at a by-election, for the constituency of North Victoria, and retained the seat, now known as that of The Islands, at the last general election.

Preparing for Campaign

At the meeting of the city council to-morrow evening the first note in the municipal campaign will be sounded, when Ald. Goodacre will move that nomination day be set for Jan. 14, and the election held three days later. He has three notices of motion on the bulletin board, all referring to the election. The first is that W. W. Northcott be appointed returning officer to take the referendum on the question: "Shall regulations be passed to prevent the sale by retail in stores of spirituous and fermented liquors (bottle license), except in the premises devoted exclusively thereto?" This question was introduced at the last regular meeting by Ald. Hall and was carried. The second is that the polling for school trustees shall take place in the police court room. The date of nomination and election will be set in the third motion, and it will make the police court the polling station for the mayoralty. The polling stations for aldermen will be arranged in the city market building, each of the five wards being given a separate room.

Petition to Paterson

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Hyman's Condition Serious

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—(Special)—The cabinet had under consideration the draft of a bill to create a department of mines. It provides that it shall be in charge of a member of the privy council. Hon. William Templeman is at present administering the mines branch and it is expected that he will be placed exclusively in charge of the new department. Its creation will afford an opportunity after the session for an all round shuffle of portfolios, when it is fully believed that Clifford Sifton will return to the ministry.

What Is to Be Done?

What was to be done? That was the question which he thought should burst in the minds of all Victorians who had the interests of the city at heart. Per-

sonally, he thought, if it was found impossi-

ble to remove the Indians from the prop-

erty which they possessed on the west side of the harbor, pressure

should be brought to bear on both the Dominion and provincial governments

with the object in view of procuring for the C. P. R. a lease of the thirteen acres of land lying to the south of the swing bridge.

The provision could be made that the monies derived for rental, etc., be placed to the credit of the Indian fund. Thus the latter could be unfairly treated.

The C. P. R. given such a strip of

land for the extension of its terminal facil-

ties, Mr. Wilson believed that imme-

diate steps would be taken towards

introducing the necessary improvements.

It was not generally realized how impor-

tant the establishment of greater con-

veniences for handling freight at this

end was to the local merchants. Dur-

ing the past few months business had

increased to an enormous extent. The

present facilities were totally inade-

quate. He could say this authoritatively for he knew whereof he spoke. There had been occasions when, owing to a rush of traffic, cars consigned to his firm had been left standing at Russell's station for two or three days before they could be brought into the Street street sheds and unloaded. That was the condition now; what would it be when the C. P. R. com-

menced railway construction and orders

came pouring into local wholesale deal-

ers, as might be expected? Even by mak-

ing no allowance for general develop-

ment of trade, which was progressing contin-

ually, it would be found that the facil-

ties of the E. & N. railway were not suf-

cient to take care of the business. With-

out some change, therefore, local mer-

chants would suffer.

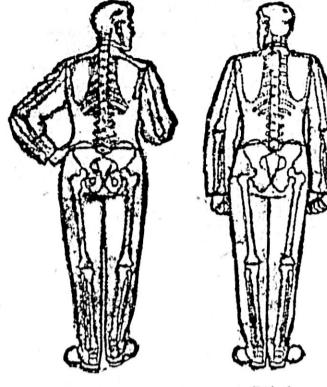
### TWENTY-ONE INDIANS BLOCK CITY'S GROWTH

Victoria's Commercial Expansion Stayed Because of Whims of Handful of Aborigines Who Hold Songhees Reserve—Situation Is Serious

goods coming into and leaving the city.

But that wasn't all they proposed un-  
dertaking. He had it from reliable sources  
that the Canadian Pacific railway com-  
pany intends commencing the construc-  
tion of a new line on Vancouver Island in  
the spring," remarked H. G. Wilson, one  
of Victoria's most prominent wholesale  
merchants, in discussing the local com-  
mercial situation yesterday. "They will  
probably extend the present line as far  
as Comox and cross the island to some point  
in the neighborhood of Alberni," he added, "but whatever is said  
upon that point can only be in the form  
of conjecture. Of one thing we are fairly  
sure and that is that the work will be  
started. Now what does that mean to  
this city? Answer that question correctly  
and you will find that our immediate  
expansion from a business stand-  
point depends entirely upon the settle-  
ment of the Songhees Reserve question.  
The position briefly then is: Are we  
going to allow twenty-one Indians, more  
or less, to stand in the way of the com-  
mercial advancement and the future pros-  
perity of Victoria?"

## THE HIGH SHOULDERED MAN.



The high shouldered man is usually the strong man!

His forbears—were probably of prodigious strength—accustomed to terrific muscular exertion that made the shoulder bones bigger and the muscles more than ordinarily developed.

The physical likeness carried from one generation to another is marked in certain generations—we meet this type quite frequently.

By each degree of inch of alteration—the type is known—thus if  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch has to be taken off, the type is known as  $\frac{1}{4}$  high shouldered.

For the high shouldered man we require the following alterations.

The backs and fronts are shortened the required amount and the arm hole remains the same.

We tailor all Semi-ready suits to physiques. Since we have each seam made with outlets, it takes only two hours to make your suit fit as required when trying on! Money back if there's the least dissatisfaction!

## Semi-ready Tailoring

## IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

## UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers .....	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths .....	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Hatters .....	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Holermakers .....	1st and 3rd Thursday
Bookbinders .....	Quarterly
Bricklayers .....	2nd and 4th Monday
Carpenters .....	Alternate Mondays
Glassmakers .....	1st Friday
Stationery Workers .....	3rd Friday
Garment Workers .....	1st Monday
Laborers .....	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers .....	4th Thursday
Laundry Workers .....	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Locksmiths .....	Every Monday
Letter Carriers .....	Wednesday
Machinists .....	1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulderers .....	2nd Wednesday
Musicians .....	1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters .....	1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers .....	1st and 3rd Friday
Piano Fitters .....	2nd and 4th Thursday
Shipwrights .....	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters .....	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees .....	1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors .....	1st Monday
Typographical .....	Last Sunday
T. & L. Council .....	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters .....	

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Spokane, Wash., teamsters have secured the eight-hour day.

Musicians at St. Catharines, Ont., have had their wages increased 5 per cent.

Trades Unionists of Baltimore recently secured the first arrest for violation of the new child labor law.

A flourishing branch of the American Federation of Labor has been organized at Portland, Ind.

The commercial telegraphers of Boston, Mass., report 50 per cent. increase in membership.

Iron moulders at Brantford, Ont., have received an increase in wages from \$2.50-\$2.65 to \$2.60-\$2.75 per day.

President Lynch was in the chair at the recent meeting of Railway Construction Workers' Union, lately organized at San Francisco. Members are being initiated at each meeting.

The Electrical Workers of Grand Rapids, Mich., with the exception of three shops, have been granted an eight-hour day.

The Toronto piano workers' strike is now in its thirteenth week, and among the 700 men there has been less than a dozen dissensions by members returning to work.

Machinists and boilermakers on the central and western divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway system have been granted an increase in wages.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potowmack railway has granted the request of the Brotherhood of Conductors for an eight-hour day. It is said to be one of the first roads in the country to make this concession.

There is talk of a possible combination of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with a membership of about 90,000, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, with a membership of about 60,000. This would mean a very powerful labor union of 150,000 men, with a combined treasury estimated at \$2,000,000.

Robert Gocking, international president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Union, has returned to Toronto from the Minneapolis convention and has left for Indianapolis, where he will confer with the representatives of the Printing Pressmen in reference to the eight-hour day movement.

A local branch of the Canadian Labor party was formally organized at a meeting of labor men in the Eagles' hall, New Westminster, last week, when the workingmen's side of politics was discussed and debated.

Judgment was given at the Ottawa Assizes in favor of plaintiff awarding him \$880 damages for injuries sustained owing to the collapse of the Ottawa fat stock building in March last. Plaintiff was an employee of the defendants, who had the contract for the steel work. He was on the roof of the structure when it collapsed, and received serious injuries.

Employees of the Dominion Copper

Company, at Boundary Falls, B. C., and at Phoenix, B. C., have received a material reduction in hours. A total of 108 men were affected, with one increase in hours. In the case of 45, wages were not affected by the change, while in the case of 4 an increase was granted. The remaining employees had their wages slightly reduced.

The dock officers in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company have been given an advance in wages. During the recent trouble with the sailors the officers were compelled to do most of the work on the vessels, and in order to keep them the company paid them for overtime. After the strike was terminated it was stated that this overtime would be done away with and the men signified their intention to leave the company's service.

To offset this the officials concluded to raise their wages ten dollars per month and pay for overtime.

Organized labor is necessary to man. It is necessary to peace and the prosperity of the country. Labor is a commodity. It is merchandise that will not keep. In its individual capacity it is helpless and must take what it can get. It cannot go to another market, for when it leaves home the wife and the children are in need. Individual labor is subject to the laws of supply and demand because it can't wait. In its united capacity it is strong—not strong in wrong, because labor has no desire to do wrong to capital or to conditions. It has too much brains.

Governor Frazier of Tennessee.

The strike at the British Columbia Copper Co.'s smelter is still on, says a Greenwood correspondent. Both sides are firm. The company has shut down the Mother Lode mine, throwing one hundred and fifty men out of work. The union has retaliated by calling out all the men at the other mines worked by the British Columbia Copper Co., except those necessary to save the property from destruction. The full strike involves over three hundred men. If the strike is prolonged the business of the town will be tied up, as most of the working men are idle.

The New York State Department of Labor has just issued a statement in which it is shown that there are now upward of eight million wage-workers in labor unions, one-fourth of whom are in the United States. Great Britain and Germany each have nearly as many, but the countries where the movement is comparatively new—Austria-Hungary, Italy—are now making rapid progress. In practically all these countries, political action upon distinct class lines is a part of the labor problem.

At the regular meeting of the Victoria, No. 2, Stationary Engineers Association, held in their rooms, Five Sisters' block, last Thursday evening, a paper was read by T. J. Arnall on "Heat." This subject was very ably handled, quite an amount of useful knowledge being given. The usual discussion followed. These papers will be continued during the winter months.

The International Association of Photo-Engravers at their annual convention held in Detroit rescinded the open-shop resolution passed at their last convention in Buffalo, and adopted a substitute, declaring that they will be absolutely neutral in relations with labor.

The wages of all employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad system on lines both east and west of Pittsburgh are to be increased. Nearly 150,000 men will be affected, it is declared. It was hoped to put the increase in effect December 1, but on account of the difficult work to be done before an order so sweeping can be issued it may be later.

Yardmen and switchmen employed on the Grand Trunk Railway system, east of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, have received an increased schedule, and telegraph operators on the Canadian lines of the Pere Marquette Railway have had their wages increased \$5 per month.

Motormen and conductors in the employ of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power company, the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Railway company, and the Guelph Radial railway have received an increase of wages. The total number of men affected by these increases was 487.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held on Wednesday evening quite a lively discussion took place on the subject of Hindu immigration, resulting in the passing of a resolution requesting the Dominion government to enact a measure that will effectively stop the influx of this undesirable class. A resolution was also passed requesting the Dominion government to make such regulations as will ensure an eight-hour day to workers on all public contracts.

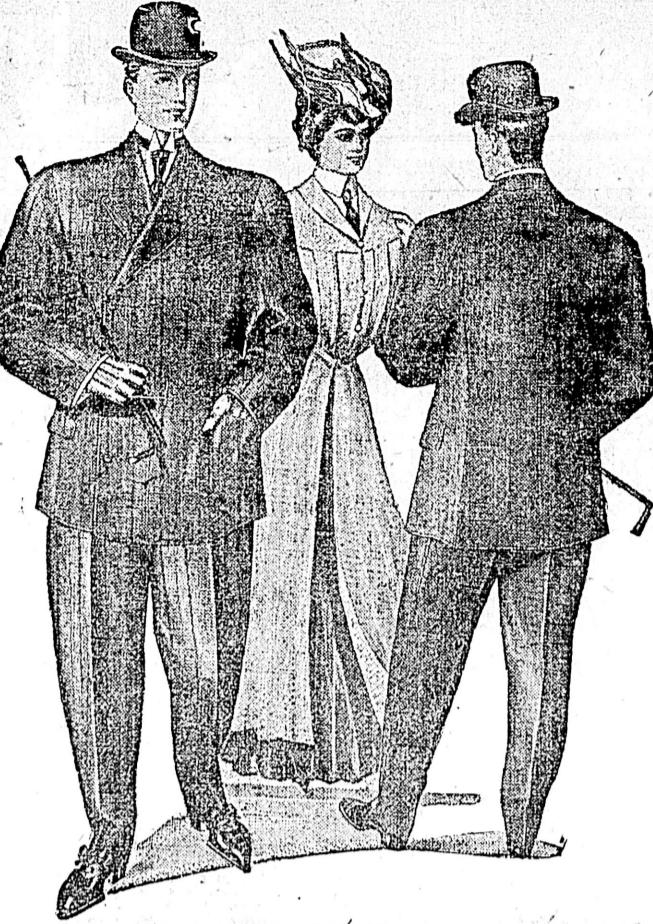
Samuel Gommer, president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked to explain unionism. In a sentence he replied: "The labor movement has for its purpose the securing of the best possible economic and social conditions for the masses, and the attainment of these with the least possible friction; the meeting of problems as they confront us; the making of the day after this a better day than the one preceding."

An important conference of the delegates representative of all grades of labor-saving machinery. It welcomes all such innovations. It does believe, however, that such machinery was in

# New Xmas Goods

## AT THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Fancy Suspenders, Mufflers, Gloves, Silk and Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 2,000 doz. Ties at 25c, 50c, 75c, & \$1. Silk Umbrellas, Belts, Fine Shirts, and Hosiery.



## B. Williams & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING

tended to be a blessing, and in order that it may not become a curse, a shorter workday is advocated so that a gigantic proportion of labor shall not be displaced, and thus become sufferers instead of recipients of some of the benefits gained by modern invention.—EX.

Concentrator employees of the St. Eugene Mining and Smelting Company, at Moyie, B. C., have had their hours decreased from 12 to 8 per day.

At Phoenix, B. C., 109 employees of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, received a reduction from ten to nine, without decrease in wages.

The printers' strike is progressing most favorably for the union. From all along the line come encouraging reports of shops signing an agreement for the eight-hour day. The agreement of the Allied Printing Trades Unions and their employers will expire this coming spring in Toronto, and all branches of the printing trade will demand a week except in cases where they did not report. For all work on Sunday two cents an hour extra for all employees.

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## NOTICE

TO OUR PATRONS—We shall be very pleased to have you connect any number of extra lights and small motors for your Christmas trade, but we must first be informed of the number, so that we may determine whether our transformers and meters are of sufficient capacity to carry the extra load. Any damage to our equipment caused by such overload will be charged to the consumer. We do not make any charge for inspection of transformers or meters under the above circumstances.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

## DON'T FORGET

To inspect my stock of Xmas Bon Bons and Stockings. They are sure to please

From 20c up to \$1.00

Mixed Nuts, per pound..... 20c  
Large Navel Oranges, per Dozen..... 25c

**W. O. WALLACE**

The Family Grocer, Tel. 312. Cor. Yates & Doug's St.

83  
Gov't St.

**W. & J. WILSON**

Victoria,  
B.C.

## APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

In Leather Goods.—We have an immense Holiday showing of these very fine traveling bags, at extra values.

Suit Cases in Walrus Grain, and real Alligator, fitted and unfitted which make a most handsome gift to any lady or gentleman.

SUIT CASES, fitted	\$16 to \$35
SUIT CASES, unfitted	6 to 20
CLUB BAGS from	2 to 20

We also have a large and assorted line of

## ENGLISH OAK-TANNED KIT BAGS

THESE ARE SOMETHING SPECIAL!

## NEW SUBDIVISION FAIRFIELD FARM ESTATE

Cor. of Cook St. and Fairfield Road

Lots in this subdivision will be put on sale this week.

This is positively the finest inside residential property in the city of Victoria. Unequalled situation. Superb view. Garden soil.

For prices and terms apply to

**THE PACIFIC COAST REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED**

12 McGregor Block, Opp. Driard Hotel, Victoria.

## TODAY'S SPECIAL

2 Large Tins Tomatoes, best quality . . . . . 25c

Another Lot of those Special Cakes, 2 lbs. - 25c

F. P. WATSON, GROCERIES

Telephone 448.

55 YATES STREET

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY.

Advertise in Colonist

British Columbia's Leading Paper

from time to time. He pointed out that he had recommended a course, while a member of the provincial legislature, which he thought, was well calculated to achieve the desired result. He had proposed that a commission be appointed, the personnel of which should be an appointee of the Indians, a representative of the government and another individual selected by the two first named. In his opinion such a board would have been able to deal with the question then. But the suggestion had not been adopted. Since then no really earnest endeavor had been made until the recent visit of F. Pedley, the emissary sent out by the Dominion government, to negotiate with the Indians. He was firmly convinced that the longer the matter was delayed the harder it would be to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

Asked why that should be the case, Mr. Helmcken pointed out that the rising generations of Indians were being educated in the ways of the white man. The present occupants of the lands were not as obtuse as some appeared to think. They knew the value of the property which was now theirs, it was near the city and, therefore, as a place of residence could not be bettered in their opinion; they had no taxes to pay and, with all these advantages, they naturally were not anxious to make a change. The young men were being taught different trades or avocations. They were not devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits or to the means of obtaining a livelihood usually followed by the natives. On this account an alteration in their situation, an exchange which would give them more property, however valuable for farming purposes, was not deemed very advantageous by them. In addition to all this the Indians had a natural love for the place which they had been wont to call home since childhood. They clung to it with a great affection. Unlike the white man their sentiments dominated their commercial instincts. It was not natural to them to sell their present holdings in the hope of gaining a richer site elsewhere. For all these reasons it was an exceedingly difficult thing to persuade the Sons of the Soil to leave their present abode. It was a matter which, to bring to a successful issue, required delicacy in the handling.

Only one acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of the red man having a thorough acquaintance with the situation, as well as being clothed in authority, would be able to reach a satisfactory agreement.

### Makes a Suggestion

"What would be your suggestion as to the best means of inducing the Indians to give up their lands on the west side of Victoria harbor?" was asked.

Mr. Helmcken hesitated in giving a reply and then said: "I believe if one of the members of the federal cabinet were to come to Victoria and personally approach the Indians he would have more chance of bringing them to terms than anyone else. It has been my experience that they do not care to deal with one who is in the employ of others, who has to refer the matter to another before knowing whether proposals they might make would be acceptable. They want to deal with the 'Hya Tyhee.' You know the Indians are intensely loyal to the King. They understand that the members of the Dominion government are the direct representatives of the Crown in the Dominion and to have such an official evince a direct interest in their affairs would be appreciated."

Mr. Helmcken is satisfied that the matter can be settled if the Indians consider that they are being properly treated. What they don't like and will not tolerate is an attempt, or even the suggestion of an effort, to get the better of them. As long as they consider that they are being dealt with fairly, Mr. Helmcken thinks that they would entertain proposals for effecting a change in the site of their reserve. As a citizen of Victoria, Mr. Helmcken recognizes the importance of the land referred to being thrown open at an early date. Personally, he says, he is willing to co-operate in bringing the matter to a successful issue.

### T. W. Paterson Interviewed

T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., also was approached and asked his opinion as to the best means of obtaining increased transportation facilities for Victoria. He asserted that there wasn't the slightest doubt that business generally was increasing to a very marked extent and he was aware that the accommodation for the handling of trade at the present E. & N. terminal was inadequate. It had almost reached that stage just before Hon. James Dunsmuir, the present Lieutenant Governor, sold the line to the C. P. R. Only then did the situation then, and also understood that Mr. Dunsmuir had been looking around for some means of extending the Victoria end of the system. The same problem had confronted him as that which now faced the C. P. R. Seeing that there was no immediate prospect of the reserve lands being thrown

open, Mr. Dunsmuir, he believed, had considered a proposal to transfer his freight centre to Victoria West. He didn't think, however, in view of the ever increasing trade and the prospects for further development that such an arrangement would be satisfactory under present circumstances.

### Favors Expropriation

There was one way by which the difficulty might be overcome, in Mr. Paterson's opinion, and that was by the expropriation of a portion of the reserve lands by the C. P. R. under the railway act. He believed, in fact was sure, that the company had power to do this providing it could be proved that the property was needed for necessary railway facilities. To do so the C. P. R. would have to appoint a representative, the Dominion government selecting another on behalf of the Indians, their wards, and the two a third to make the board complete. The value of the expropriated area could, in this way, be decided, the company to pay the amount decided upon. In order that the Indians would not be in a position to consider themselves ill-treated, the money could be placed to the credit of the Indian Fund. Such a method would result in an early settlement of the problem as far as transportation was concerned and would set aside the complaint of the merchants that the commerce of the city was being retarded as a result of the failure to arrive at an agreement in regard to the reserve question.

Of course Mr. Paterson acknowledged this was scarcely what the municipality wanted. The desire was to secure the whole area of the reserve, set aside a portion of it for the use of railways, and another for utilization as a site for industries. There was no doubt but that would be the most satisfactory solution. Then there would be terminal facilities for any railroad corporation which might wish connection with Victoria at any time and there would be land available for the encouragement of those who might desire to establish industries here. But, in the event of further delay proving inevitable, he thought his suggestion was the most satisfactory temporary expedient available.

### GEORGE POTTINGER DEAD.

Pioneer Resident Passes Away at the Ripe Age of 83 Years.

George Pottinger, a pioneer resident of this city, passed away yesterday at his residence, 86 Kingston street, at the advanced age of 83. Deceased arrived in Victoria with his family in the barque Knight Errant, nearly 42 years ago, on October 2nd, 1864, after a 10 months' voyage around Cape Horn. He was a school teacher, and for a time conducted a private school in the building on Broughton street, now occupied by Mr. Burgess as a carpet shop. Later he taught in the public schools of the province, teaching for a time at Cedar Hill, Lake and Craigflower, respectively. He was a life-long adherent of the Presbyterian church, and for many years an elder of the First church of this city. His wife died upwards of twelve years ago, and of their eight children, there are still surviving three sons in this city and one son and daughter in California, all married and with homes and families of their own.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence, 86 Kingston street.

The remains of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Shandley were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of Peter Shandley, No. 71 Menzies street, at 2 p.m. and proceeded to Christ Church cathedral where impressive service was conducted by the Rev. E. G. Miller and also at the grave. There was a very large attendance of sympathizing friends, and the many beautiful flowers testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The following acted as pallbearers: John McGraw, T. M. Brayshaw, B. B. Temple, George Mitchell, A. Tripp, J. S. Adam.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Gwynnep took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 47 North Park street, at 2:30 p.m. where service was conducted by the Rev. G. K. B. Adams. There was a very large attendance of friends at the residence to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. Many beautiful floral emblems were presented. The following acted as pallbearers: W. Drysdale, F. J. Hall, John Weston, J. Mortimer, W. Duryal, W. R. Hicks.

The death occurred on Friday at the St. Joseph's hospital of Mrs. Mary Ann Harris. Deceased was 74 years of age and a native of London, England. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company at 8:45 and at the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9 o'clock.

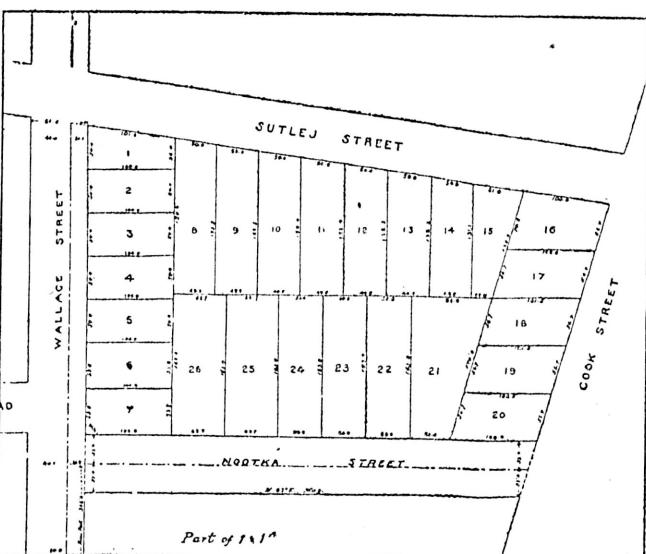
The death occurred on the 9th inst. at Cincinnati of Mrs. Ada M. Barker, a native of Victoria, daughter of G. C. Keays, of this city.

Always Remember the Full Name  
**Bromo Quinine**  
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Green

on every  
box, 25c

## PLAN OF SUB-DIVISION OF PART OF Sections 1 and 1A, Victoria District.



For a few days will sell lots in the above sub-division very much below value.

Choice farm, 1 mile from Shawagashan, 180 acres, 150 shashed, 25 cleared; fine \$2,500.00 house, outbuildings, etc., \$7,000.00. Flour and Rice Mill, Store Street, 120 feet waterfront, deep water, excellent property; special terms for prompt sale.

**BOND & CLARKE,**

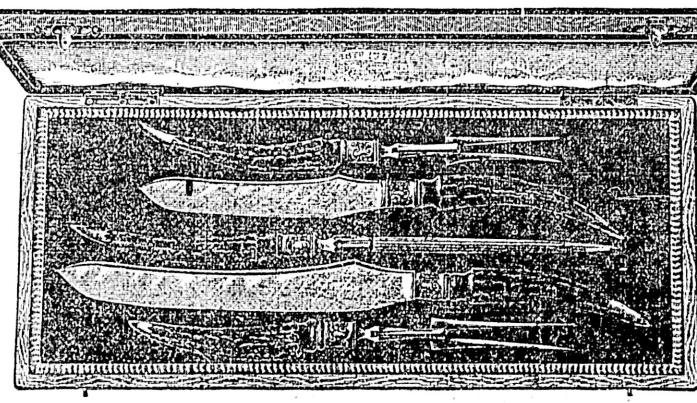
14 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C. Telephone A1092.

SOLE AGENTS SILICA BRICK & LIME CO., LTD.; NOOTKA MARBLE QUARRIES LTD.

# The Ogilvie Hardware Co

THE STORE FOR GIFTS OF  
QUALITY AND UTILITY

IT'S PUZZLE, PUZZLE—think, think—My, what a worry Christmas is when you don't know what to buy! The best way to smooth out the wrinkles of perplexity is to come to this store where is displayed the finest collection of gifts that combine beauty, usefulness and pleasure to be found in this city.



A Carving Set Always Makes a Most Acceptable Gift

Individual Sets (with or without Steel) ..... \$ 1.50 to \$ 3.00

3-Piece Sets, in handsome cases ..... 2.50 to 16.00

5-Piece Set (including game set)

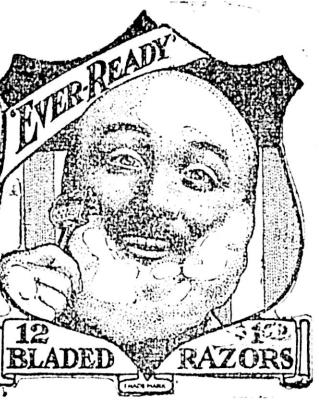
Fish Sets in oak cases ..... 5.00 to 11.00

Pearl Haulde Tea Sets in oak cases ..... 12.00

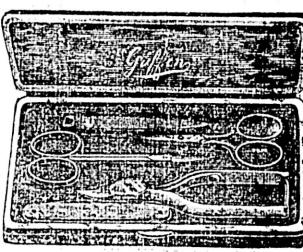
Pearl Handle Oak Sets in oak cases ..... 12.00 to 22.50

Table and Dessert Knives in Sets ..... 22.50

Knives Forks and Spoons in Sets of Dozens or Half Dozens  
make a Useful and Serviceable Gift



GIFTS  
FOR  
A  
MAN



Manicure Sets ..... \$3.50 to \$12.00  
Safety Razors ..... 1.50 to 5.00  
Shaving Brushes ..... .25 to 1.50  
Razor Straps ..... .50 to 2.00  
Shaving Mugs ..... 2.00  
Ord. Razors of best makes. 1.25 to 3.50

### TOOLS FOR THE BOY.

We have a large stock of tools any of which would be appreciated by any boy attending Training School.

## A Few Other Helpful Suggestions

Five O'clock Tea Kettles  
Spirit Lamps  
Chafing Dishes  
Crumb Trays and Brushes  
Nickel Plated Trays  
Oak Trays  
Coffee Spoons in Sets  
Cake Knives  
Butter Knives  
Sugar Shells

Child's Sets  
Nut Crackers  
Berry Spoons  
Needlework Cases  
Companion Sets  
Scissors in Sets  
Carpet Sweepers  
Carpenter's Tools  
Fancy Teapots  
Coffee Percolators

## Pocket Knives and Scissors

We have added another shipment of pocket knives, pocket scissors, embroidery scissors, etc. to our already large stock, any of which make a very useful and yet inexpensive gift.

Free

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING

## The Ogilvie Hardware Co

Telephone 1120

Corner Yates and Broad Streets

Victoria, B. C.

By  
Louis Tracy

# "THE GREAT MOGUL"

Author of  
The Wings of the Morning

## CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

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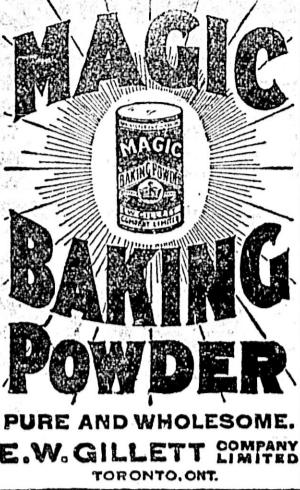
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## C.P.R. GAME PRESERVES

By CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY

One live issue succeeds another with breathless rapidity nowadays, so that the languid interest which men took in their daily paper, has been exchanged for eager curiosity to see what is the latest move in the game of island development.

A good many of us were of course prepared for the C. P. Railway announcement in last Sunday's issue. It could not be that a company of such business acumen and enterprise would overlook an asset which in their hands would be of so much value as the game of Vancouver Island.

What has been done in Newfoundland by an individual Mr. Reid is to be repeated on Vancouver Island by a company. Cast your eye over one of the advertisements of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and you will see a miniature of Vancouver Island in the future.

Newfoundland offers to the tourist, sportsman, and health seeker, the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. A most beautiful climate in the summer months; cool, even and invigorating. Finest caribou hunting grounds in the world. Best salmon and trout streams that have yet been discovered. The railway is equipped with dining and sleeping cars and everything to please the taste and add to the comfort of the tourist is provided.

Substitute Vancouver Island for Newfoundland and wapiti for caribou, and the advertisement of the one will do for the other.

Many, probably most of those wealthy visitors who have come to Vancouver Island in the past, have been attracted to British Columbia in part at least by its reputation as a sportsman's paradise, and even Excellencies are not so superior to human weaknesses as to overlook the sport on the island. What applies to the comparatively indigent, How many do you suppose of those who came out here to clear bush farms were quite uninfluenced by the report that deer were plentiful in the districts to which they came; salmon and trout abundant in all the streams; grouse plentiful on the hills; and all shooting free to every man?

It is true that our game is one of the greatest advertisements we have amongst the wealthy; it is true that the free sport of our country was one of the baits which lured many of our British settlers to their present homes, and it is partially true that certain varieties of game are in need of protection here.

These three facts must be kept steadily before the minds eye in any consideration of the C. P. Railway scheme, as well as this fact, which is the answer to many objectives.

"You can't build up a large centre of civilization, and keep in all the wild charms of the thinly peopled frontier."

There are men in Victoria, honest and perfectly logically minded men who object to an increase in the number of settlers in Victoria or on the island. They say, "We left the great centres of Europe because we found them too crowded. We came here because we wanted the wild pleasures and freedom of an unsettled country. We sought solitude and the charm of

**NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE.**

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women and Children.

Send it on Approval—You Wear It—if You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordin-

This does not seem a bad thing for the Island, on the face of it, I mean for the majority of men who do not go far afield for their sport, so long as the C. P. R. preserve is not so close to Victoria or Nanaimo as to interfere with those who can only go out for the week's end; and moreover, it seems to me that if the C. P. R. wants to preserve its own hands, no one can stop it.

When it comes to altering the laws, or making new ones, to suit the company, that is another matter.

Each alteration must be considered separately, and on its merits. It is suggested (1) that the privilege of the Indian to kill game when he pleases should be curtailed, if the Dominion authorities can be induced to curtail it, and since the Indian is no longer an untutored savage, a ward dependent for support upon those who have supplanted him, but a man just as able to earn his own living at man's trades as the white man, a gentleman who sometimes owns farm machinery which he lets to white men, it does seem reasonable that he should live under the same laws to which we submit. If the Indian could no longer hunt all the year round, we might obtain some good farm labor, which is now unobtainable, and the Indian himself would be better off.

It is suggested (2) that the law which allows free miners to shoot game for their own use should be amended so as to prevent its abuse.

As a matter of fact this law is very rarely abused, and not too often used. Any real miner will tell you that deer meat is the dearest kind of meat to a prospector.

A man who is mining or prospecting has not time to hunt, and in the few cases where miners do shoot venison, it is necessary for their existence and the prosecution of their industry that they should do so.

Under the present law any man who, under pretext of holding a miner's license, kills game out of season when not absolutely necessary, or when food is obtainable within a reasonable distance of his camp, can be prosecuted; and any attempt to prevent such a man when out of grub and out of reach of a store, would be preposterous, and could not be upheld, and would kill prospecting if it could be.

Enforce this law as it stands, and it will suffice.

A third suggestion seems to be that something is to be done about the farmer, who kills deer depasturing his orchards or crops. If you are going to prevent a man killing deer, bona fide depasturing his orchards, you had better at once stop advertising this country as a fruit growing district.

You cannot fence deer out of an orchard, and if you are to let them alone when they are in, you might as well go out of the fruit growing business, at once.

I say nothing here about the absolute insignificance of the small island deer

forests and streams in which we could shoot and fish when and how we pleased. We do not want a great population, railways, and trams, motors and such like, and we do not want to make money out of the increased value of our real estate. So long as they are sincere in this last statement no one can complain of them. Others may not agree with them, but their position is intelligible, much more so indeed than that of the man who wishes to induce others to come in and buy his holding in order that he may get out with a fortune which he will inevitably spend in buying a place in some other country not half as beautiful as that in which he might have had a holding for nothing. But, that, of course, is human nature. We all of us leave the country to hustle in the towns to make money in order to go back again into the country and live that life as amateurs which might have been our natural profession. How many successful business men become "gentlemen farmers" having worked half a life time to earn enough money to play at that, at which they might have worked successfully, enjoying all their lives, instead of the end of their only?

Again, the man who says I came out here to make money and not to shoot, I came out to find something which I could sell for more than it cost me, and I am going to do everything I can to induce everyone of my kind having money to settle here, whether the coming of them deprives me of my shooting or not, is perfectly reasonable. It is all a matter of taste.

But the man who balloons for people to come into his paradise and yet expects to preserve the pleasures of solitude is a fool.

A great population and a great head of unpreserved game at the same time and in the same place is impossible. Victoria and Vancouver Island have to make their choice.

Do they want the C. P. Railway and Mr. Cutlibert to go on advertising to bring in as many thousands of people as possible, or do they want to keep these people out?

We can at present have which we please, free sport or a full house. If we insist upon an attempt to keep both a big population and free sport we shall soon prove the impossibility of this attempt, because the free shooters will soon shoot all that is to be shot.

You cannot have Victoria as it used to be twenty years ago and a Scatellized Victoria at the same time. You must choose between deer and dollars, and in the present state of the public mind, dollars are more attractive than deer to the majority.

That being admitted, with or without regret, it seems to me that we should consider what is the best compromise we can make, comprises being all the fashion nowadays, and consider how much we can keep of the good things we are called upon to give up, and in what way we can make the best bargain for those things which we surrender.

It seems to me that the C. P. R. proposal offers us as good terms as we are likely to get, provided certain safeguards are provided in the people's interests.

Stripped of all disguises, the company's suggestion seems to me to be, "We want to be allowed to preserve certain sections of our own land (E. & N. railway grant) for the benefit of those we are going to bring to our hotel, and such others as we please. The possession of good shooting by us will make it easier for us to draw people to Victoria, and that will benefit Victorians who have anything to sell (including labor), and the preservation of a portion of the Island, small compared with the balance of it, will benefit the surrounding districts, because our preserve will form a nucleus for the breeding of game, which will of course wander to some extent."

This does not seem a bad thing for the Island, on the face of it, I mean for the majority of men who do not go far afield for their sport, so long as the C. P. R. preserve is not so close to Victoria or Nanaimo as to interfere with those who can only go out for the week's end; and moreover, it seems to me that if the C. P. R. wants to preserve its own hands, no one can stop it.

When it comes to altering the laws, or making new ones, to suit the company, that is another matter.

Each alteration must be considered separately, and on its merits. It is suggested (1) that the privilege of the Indian to kill game when he pleases should be curtailed, if the Dominion authorities can be induced to curtail it, and since the Indian is no longer an untutored savage, a ward dependent for support upon those who have supplanted him, but a man just as able to earn his own living at man's trades as the white man, a gentleman who sometimes owns farm machinery which he lets to white men, it does seem reasonable that he should live under the same laws to which we submit. If the Indian could no longer hunt all the year round, we might obtain some good farm labor, which is now unobtainable, and the Indian himself would be better off.

It is suggested (2) that the law which allows free miners to shoot game for their own use should be amended so as to prevent its abuse.

As a matter of fact this law is very rarely abused, and not too often used. Any real miner will tell you that deer meat is the dearest kind of meat to a prospector.

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as an object of sport, or of his value to our poorer or more remote dwelling settlers as a food supply, but the gentleman who on behalf of the company "sized-up" the situation in three months might investigate this matter.

Like many of those employed by the great company, this gentleman is a marvel, unless he is grievously misrepresented in the press. He has "sized-up" the situation whilst the best Island hunter I know, i.e., the most invariably successful, has during a course of years spent twenty-six months actually upon the shooting grounds of the interior of the Island, and considers that at present he only knows one small corner of it.

But then the definition of "knowledge" is not always the same.

Knowledge is, however, the one safe basis upon which to build a new system, whether it be of game protection or anything else, and it is only by circulating full and complete information regarding the present position of our game, and the working of our present game laws, as well as the arguments for and against the C. P. R. scheme, that we can hope for a good working set of game laws, and the company or the government supporting it, can hope for a favorable hearing from the people.

It would be easy to show the people that much which the company proposes would be to the people's advantage, and enormously beneficial to their financial position, but unless this is done, they will get it into their heads that the company is getting the best of them, and there will be the usual anti-C. P. R. cry.

To avoid this, and put our game laws upon a sound basis once and for all, beyond the reach of gentlemen who would love to tinker with things they do not understand, why not call a commission of men, who could be trusted by both parties, to inquire into the condition of our game, investigate the effect, and report upon the administration of such laws as at present exist, consider the C. P. R. proposals, and make recommendations for the future.

Even the C. P. R. does not know it all. I would undertake to point out to the company one little alteration in our game law which the people want, which would seriously improve the chances of Benighted, sailing Dec. 12th, Dr. H. R. Nelson and wife, V. Schwabe, wife and children and L. Clegg for "Empress of Britain," sailing Dec. 14th, B. Hutchinson and H. F. Thompson for "Etruria," sailing today.

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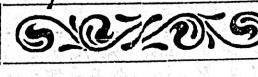
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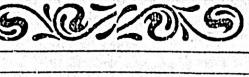
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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



## FAITH.

The Century Dictionary takes a column and a half to give a definition of the word "faith." It presents six meanings, each of the six being expressed in different ways. Giving only one expression used in each instance they are: Assent to a proposition for which the evidence is incomplete; firm belief based upon confidence in the authority of another; a creed; recognition of obligations; a pledge; credibility. Not one of these definitions meets the requirements of the words attributed to Christ, "If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye would say to this mountain, 'Be thou removed and cast into the sea' and it should be done." The second definition comes nearest it, but yet falls short. This kind of faith presupposes, first, a controlling power in the Universe, and, second, the ability of men to place themselves in touch with that power. Electrical phenomena may serve as an illustration. We may suppose the Universe to be charged with divinity and that we ourselves may avail ourselves of some part of it by the exercise of that faculty called faith. This sort of faith is more than belief. Belief is a mental process; faith is the exercise of a power, present in all of us, but better developed in some than in others. There is altogether too much evidence on the point to warrant any one in denying the existence of this power. Some people, while admitting its existence, say that it can be exercised now, for they tell us that the day of miracles is past; but there is no more reason for making this claim than there is for saying that any other law of the Universe has been changed during the last two thousand years. The operations of faith may be miraculous in the sense that they are wonderful and out of the ordinary, but they are unquestionably according to fixed laws, which the Creator has ordained.

The Universe, meaning thereby everything that is, may be divided into two sections, the Seen and the Unseen. The Seen is subordinate to the Unseen. Our own experience tells us that. We know that we have at our command forces greater in kind than anything material can be. As we are conscious of our own ability to make the visible universe in some degree conform to invisible powers within us, it follows that it is only necessary to assume an infinite expansion of these invisible powers to make an infinite visible universe subordinate to them. There is no more reason why we should think ourselves obliged to put a limit upon one than upon the other. When once we admit that we can by the exercise of our will lift a finger, we are forced by the inexorable laws of logic to admit the existence of an Unseen Power controlling all visible things. If we do not, at what point shall we draw the line?

Now if this all-controlling power exists, what reason is there for supposing that we may not avail ourselves of it to any extent within the range of our intelligence? The burden of proof rests upon him who denies the existence of such a power, and also, we think, upon him who says that we cannot employ it. If you will read the first few chapters of the Book of Acts of the Apostles just as you would read any other book—and the trouble with most people who read the Bible is that they do not read it as they do any other book, but as if they were consulting some kind of fetish—you can hardly fail to be impressed with the idea that the chief characters in the story felt that they were exercising a power to which they were unaccustomed. They had been told by their Master that all things were possible to men of faith, and in the freshness of the demonstration of this truth by the recent presence among them of their risen Lord, they were able to exercise to some degree the divinity of which He was the incarnation. Others have done the same thing since, that is if any reliance can be placed on human testimony. We unhesitatingly accept as scientifically demonstrated any number of things for which there is much less evidence than there is for many things claimed to be due to the exercise of faith alone.

But some may ask: Is not this an argument for what is called faith-cure? If by this question it is meant whether or not cures have been brought about by the exercise of faith alone, we are bound to say that the proof to that effect is overwhelming; but if what is meant is whether or not faith-cure may not be safely relied upon in all cases of illness, we unhesitatingly reply that so far from holding that this is the result of what has been said above, we contend that the contrary is the case. The laws of the physical world cannot be ignored.

Granting that in some conspicuous instances individuals have been able to employ the laws of the Unseen so as to accomplish that which seemed impossible by the laws of the Seen, it does not follow that any one can at will exercise the former, any more than he can the latter. We are able by study and experiment to determine how certain results can be accomplished by the use of material things and by relying upon the laws of the Visible Universe; but the great majority of mankind are unable to say with certainty in any one instance whether they are or are not able to employ efficient faith. That a few may have been able to do so, is not by any means proof that all, or even a large majority of people can do so. In every other

## way in which we touch the Unseen we are conscious of our limitations. Why should we refuse to admit any in the exercise of faith?

The domain over which faith is supreme may be limitless, but it does not follow that our own ability to exercise this limitless power is unlimited. Faith should be exercised without self-assertion. By it we seek to touch the hand of the Almighty, and although we may never aspire to accomplish by it things which the world will call wonderful, we may always have the touch of that hand to guide us, not simply in times of great distress and difficulty, but in the common affairs of every day life.

## HERCULANEUM.

Every schoolboy knows that Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed about eighteen and a half centuries ago by ashes and lava from Mount Vesuvius, and also that Pompeii has been nearly all excavated, much to the edification of students of antiquity and to the interest of sight-seers. This city was covered principally with volcanic ashes, and therefore the work of excavation was comparatively light. Herculaneum, on the other hand, seems to have been buried for the most part in lava, which has solidified, and is extremely hard to clear away. The process will be very arduous and slow, because great care must be taken not to destroy any of the ruins hidden by the material. Very little has as yet been done. As a matter of fact, only one house has been completely uncovered, but the results have been surprising. Hundreds of rolls of papyrus have been found, and although apparently nothing very new has been learned from them, there is no telling what may be brought to light if the work is fully carried out. Of statues and bronze the number contained in this single house was very great, and the workmanship was exquisite. So highly interesting were these finds, that the Italian government is endeavoring to get together sufficient money to pay for uncovering the whole city. The suggestion has been made that, seeing Italy's finances will not permit her to undertake the enterprise as a government work, other nations should be asked to contribute, but Italy will not hear of this, for fear that, if contributions are received from such sources, other governments may be disposed to put in a claim for a part of what is found, and thus impair the value of the whole, which the Italian government desires to keep at home. Therefore application is about to be made to rich people throughout the world to send in subscriptions. One of the plans for uncovering the old city is to do so by subterranean work altogether, and thus not disturb the surface, in which event, when it is completed, there will be a great underground city, just as existed in the days when Rome was at the pinnacle of her greatness and refinement. Such a city, lighted by electricity, would be a wonderful thing, in many respects the most interesting spot in the world. The only difficulty anticipated in carrying out such a plan would arise from the possible condition of the ruins, owing to the destructive force of the flow from the mountain. In some places it is evident that the lava moved with great rapidity, carrying with it many stones, which broke everything which they came in contact with; but in other places, the movement of the melted matter was slow, and it appears simply to have enclosed the houses and their contents with an air-tight covering, without doing any damage to the structures or their contents. Much will therefore depend upon the character of the eruption. If it was on the whole accompanied by a slow movement of thoroughly melted lava, the old city will be found fairly intact, and if this is the case, some very surprising discoveries may be made. One of the leading antiquarians of Italy says that he expects that what will be disclosed will completely alter our ideas of life in ancient Roman cities.

There is good reason to believe that Herculaneum was a highly fashionable city, holding much the same relation to Rome itself as Newport holds to New York. There the rich and cultured classes lived, but wealth without culture would seek some other place, and culture without wealth would be unable to meet the expense of living in this great pleasure city. That the most beautiful creations of ancient art will be brought to light is quite certain, if what will be found may be judged by what has been found. There will almost certainly be in some parts of the ruins valuable manuscripts, which may cast light upon the social and religious life of the times. With all our store of idea of the actual life of the Roman people. We know that the wealth of the higher classes was enormous. The whole known world contributed to it. We know that they were past masters in all the arts of luxury, but we have surprisingly few details. The invasion of the northern tribes was even more destructive of Roman civilization than were the lava and ashes of Vesuvius of the cities lying at their feet. We have very much to learn of these days. Christianity is deeply interested in what may be brought to light. St. Peter and St. Paul were not long dead when Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed, and it will be exceedingly interesting to all to be able to get a little clearer insight into the real life of the people to

whom these stalwart apostles preached the Gospel. We are all singularly ignorant of this most important time in the world's history. It was a great transition period. The old ideas were giving way to new theories. The old cults were being abandoned for new ones, but as yet the people were for the most part sunk in superstition or materialism. We are apt, in thinking over the great movements of the past, to regard them as if they were occurring today. We are unable to see why the men, whom we place in the forefront of the world's teachers, should have met with so cool a reception that they were either treated with contempt or as vagrants. This is because we have so very little to tell us just what the real life of Rome was like in those days. The indications are that, when we have once learned this, a new wonder will arise, and it will be to what must have been the vital force of the teachings, which were able to make way against the luxury, laxity and indifference of the wealthiest people, of whom we have record. The anticipated discoveries may open our eyes to a great many things, and may be instructive along lines that we do not anticipate.

But be this as it may, it will certainly be a thing of profound interest to the civilized world to have a city of nearly nineteen hundred years ago laid bare for inspection, just as it was when its inhabitants were in the full enjoyment of everything which the senses could desire and wealth provide.

## A QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

The Hindu question as it is presented to the people of Canada is only a minor phase of a great Imperial problem, which in its turn is only one manifestation of a larger issue, namely, that involved in the relations of the White and Yellow races. For centuries the contact between these two sections of mankind was very slight. Even as yet it is only beginning to be all intimate, except in India, where the relation has been that of conquerors to the conquered. Within half a century China and Japan were little more than geographical expressions to the great majority of white people. Now the yellow peoples are touching us on every hand. This intimacy was not of their seeking. They were living in isolation until we intruded ourselves upon them. Missionaries of the Gospel and missionaries of trade insisted upon forcing themselves past all barriers, and the result is what might have been expected. Barriers that did not keep people out cannot keep them in. The doors, which we insisted upon opening with cannon balls, swing in both directions, and no one is clever enough to arrange it otherwise.

It has been the custom of white people to belittle the yellow races; yet our superiority may not be quite as assured as we flatter ourselves it is. We could defeat them in battle—and that, according to our Occidental notions, is the supreme test—because we had better arms and better discipline. We were a fighting race. Not so very long ago we were savages barbarians, who slew for the very love of killing. So we perfected the appliances whereby we kill men, and when we used them against the people of the East, they were absolutely at our mercy. But there was a time, before modern methods of warfare had been invented, when Asiatics were not such mean opponents. Read the history of Genghis Khan and of Tamerlane, and you will get some idea of what the despised Asiatic can do against his peers, provided he is well led. But we need not go so far back. Japan has just shown us who have been engrossed in them. Their only object has been the uplifting of mankind, by inculcating principles which, if acted upon, will regenerate the world. It is possible; it is indeed more than possible, that we shall one day reap a rich harvest from the seeds of righteousness sown by good men and women among the yellow races. In response to a command, which they believed carried authority with it, Christian missionaries have gone out into all the world and preached the Gospel, and this simple Gospel may in the providence of God solve for us problems far beyond the capacity of the best human wisdom.

# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

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One year ..... \$5.00

Six months ..... 2.50

Three months ..... 1.25

### THE AGENT-GENERAL.

On Monday, November 26, at the Hotel Cecil, London, the inaugural banquet of the General Committee of the Franco-British Exhibition of Science, Arts and Industries, to be held in London, took place. The gathering was a notable one. Covers were laid for two hundred and fifty guests; the chair was occupied by the Duke of Argyll, who was supported by a very distinguished company. Among those present was the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General of British Columbia. The banquet seems to have been an exceptionally brilliant affair.

This incident leads us to say a few words about Mr. Turner, who has represented British Columbia in the United Kingdom for several years. This province has had few public men, who were animated with a like degree of public spirit as Mr. Turner. He was a believer in it. During his premiership great works of development were undertaken, and in pledging the public credit in order to obtain the funds necessary to carry them out, Mr. Turner banked upon the future. Results have more than justified the wisdom of his course. His public career was a long period of personal sacrifice. He left office none the richer for having held the highest position in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and when it was proposed to recognize his services and his usefulness to the province by appointing him Agent-General in London, there was not a word of opposition. It is necessarily not easy to say to what extent the persistent and conscientious work done by Mr. Turner has contributed to the improved standing of British Columbia in the opinion of the British people, but we have reason for saying that it has been very effective, much more so than might be expected from the unostentatious way in which he has gone about the discharge of his duty. In this respect he has displayed his thorough knowledge of the people, whom he hoped to influence, and the province will continue for many years to come to reap the fruit of his labors.

The Colonist hopes that he will feel able for a long time to come to discharge the responsibilities of his office, yet it can also say, and in saying it will voice the unanimous sentiment of the community, that when Mr. Turner feels like retiring from public life, he will be most cordially welcomed back to the city, where he spent so many active years, and to the public and social life of which he contributed so much.

### THE SANATORIUM.

Dr. Fagan writes us a letter about the proposed Sanatorium, in which he corrects a misapprehension under which Mr. Richards appears to have been laboring. We hesitated about printing the latter's letter, because of the very thing to which Dr. Fagan refers, but as it contained a very kind offer of a site, and its whole tenor showed that the writer's sympathy was in the right direction, we concluded to put it in type. The misconception which prompted it may be more common than some people think. Dr. Fagan attributed the indifference of a large element of the community to ignorance. He did not mean ignorance in a general sense, but ignorance upon this particular subject. The Colonist must plead guilty to it. We do not profess to know, as professional men do, the extent of the ravages of consumption; we do not know, as they do, what the advantages of a sanatorium are. There is no reason why we should know these things, and in this respect we are probably like the great majority of those, who have their living to make, and to whom the Doctor referred as working men. We have, however, paid as much attention as possible to the statements made by Dr. Fagan and others, and have reached the conclusion that a sanatorium for consumptives would be of inestimable value. We do not have to rest upon the views of local people only. Yesterday's Eastern exchanges of the Colonist spoke of the great good that is being accomplished by a sanatorium in the Adirondacks, and the people of the community, where the paper was published, were urged to establish such an institution nearer home. Nearly all laymen have much to learn on this subject, but as there is complete unanimity on the part of the medical profession, we think that we may all accept what the doctors say, and unite to raise the needed money.

Fifty thousand dollars is not much for a rich and prosperous province like British Columbia to give. We are under the impression that perhaps many people have hesitated about contributing to the fund, because they do not feel able to give more than a small sum, and do not care to have their names in print for that. To such we say: Give just the same. Your name need not appear, unless you wish.

### THE MAYORALTY.

In response to a requisition, printed in another column, Mr. T. W. Paterson has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination for the mayoralty. Last year there was some talk of his being a candidate, but business matters would have prevented him from giving the office that degree of time which it required, and not being particularly desirous of civic honors, he declined to enter the field, or even countenance the getting up of a requisition. He will not be a candidate this year because he has sought the position, for as a matter of fact, although he be urged to permit his name to go before the citizens, it was not until yesterday that he felt certain of his being able to devote his attention to the affairs of the office. Mr. Paterson's view of the mayoralty is that the incumbent of the position should be able to place his services at the disposal of the citizens, whenever they are needed, and until he was able to make his business arrangements so as to do this, if elected, he refused to accept a nomination.

Being now in a position to give the office every attention that it will call for, he has consented to place his services at the disposal of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Paterson is too well known in Victoria to need any introduction. He has lived here a long time, although he has had and yet has large interests elsewhere. He is well-to-do, and the salary attaching to the office is no inducement whatever for him to accept it. He has been a very successful business man, has strong views, a clear head, and wide experience in large matters. At this particular time in the history of Victoria, he is the kind of man needed in the civic chair, for he is eminently practical. The city is growing rapidly and becoming of greater commercial importance. It needs a man of wide business experience and a strong business head to take the general management of its affairs. The citizens will find in Mr. Paterson such a man, and we have little doubt that his election will be secured by a large majority over any other candidate, who may be in the field.

### THE INDIAN RESERVE.

The suggestion, which was made in these columns yesterday as to a means whereby the Songhees Reserve question can be settled has met with considerable approval, and we are disposed to think that the more it is considered the more satisfactory it will appear. There was a time when the chief objection to the reservation was that it was an eyesore; but now it has become a very serious detriment to the business interests of the city. It can be easily disposed of in the manner suggested by the Colonist. Perhaps there may be a better plan. We are afraid that there is not. Mr. Templeton was very sanguine that Mr. Pedley would be able to find a solution, which would mean the removal of the Indians, but the efforts of that gentleman have, apparently, left things just where he found them.

Mr. H. Goulding Wilson gives the Colonist his views of the importance of the immediate settlement of this question from a business man's point of view. He feels that action can no longer be delayed. In this he is wholly right. The business men must take it up. It seems too hard a proposition for the politicians and officials. Just as soon as it is definitely known how the matter stands, as a result of Mr. Pedley's labors, the business community will doubtless act and not rest until it is settled satisfactorily.

### GAME PRESERVES.

The Cowichan Leader is very much exercised over what it thinks are the plans of the Canadian Pacific in regard to game preservation on Vancouver Island, and we think unnecessarily so. That company has no wish to do any one an injury, no wish to keep settlers and miners from enjoying their rights, but it would like, in common with the Leader and everyone else, who appreciates the value of game in an area like Vancouver Island, to see that reasonable laws are reasonably well enforced. The Leader will find that the advantages of proper game protection far transcends any little inconvenience which a few individuals may suffer. A conspicuous example of this is afforded by the Tobique river, New Brunswick, and the forests between its headwaters and those of the Miramichi. About thirty years ago the Dominion government undertook to preserve the salmon in the river, and the provincial government to protect the big game in the woods. At once an outcry was raised against what was attempted. It was denounced as a most outrageous thing that the Indians, who had been accustomed from time immemorial to spear salmon and kill moose and caribou, should be prevented from doing so. The hard case of the new settler was also cited, and altogether very doleful picture was drawn. But both governments stood firm. The result is seen in the fact that the river referred to is a favorite resort of sportsmen, who spend money freely and employ every idle man in the summer, and the woods are frequented by hunting parties, who put a great amount of money in circulation in the winter. The chances for this sort of thing are vastly greater in Vancouver Island than they are in New Brunswick, and, while we do not advocate anything that will be a hardship, even temporarily, upon any one, we do hold most strongly that everybody will be the better off, if the fishing streams and big game woods of Vancouver Island are judiciously protected.

## DOG MEDICINES

We have just renewed our stock of Rackham's (Norwich, Eng.), Celebrated Dog Medicines—the kind with fifty years of use behind them. RACKHAM'S DISTEMPER BALLS; RACKHAM'S JAPANESE WORM BALLS AND POWDERS; RACKHAM'S TONIC CONDITION BALLS; RACKHAM'S KATALEPIA for RED MANGE; RACKHAM'S PURGING BALLS; RACKHAM'S DIARRHOEA BALLS. 35c. per package, or 37c. postpaid.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

### NO CAUSE TO FEAR.

We ventured to hope that the Times would be able to discuss matters affecting the welfare of Vancouver Island in a reasonable fashion; but it seems unable to do so. It asks, why in the agitation for the bridging of Seymour Narrows, reference is made to a "port" on the West Coast of Vancouver Island?" And it adds: "Why not Victoria?" The answer is so simple that the Times ought to have known it in advance. The expression quoted is from the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, and no one in Victoria, or British Columbia either, is responsible for it. But as our contemporary appears to have forgotten the facts of the case, perhaps it may be that others have done so, so they may be briefly recapitulated.

When the Royal Commission was here, a Memorial was presented to it on behalf of the Board of Trade, asking for a recommendation in favor of all-rail connection with the Mainland. The Commissioners heard a good deal of evidence on the subject, which is recapitulated in the printed report of its proceedings. All the ocean ports of Vancouver Island, beginning with Victoria and ending with Quatsino Sound, were spoken of, charts were submitted, tables of distances were given, and the Commission was put in possession of all the available evidence bearing on the point. The necessary improvements to Victoria harbor to make it a great depot for oceanic trade were also gone into, and, in fact, the Commission went away as well-informed on the subject as the Board was able to make it. The Chairman requested, however, that any further information that could be got together should be sent to him, and this was done, after the matter had been approved of by the Board of Trade. Then the Commission made its report, using therein the language to which the Times takes exception.

But our contemporary asks what will become of the commercial supremacy of Victoria, if Seymour Narrows is bridged and a city is built up at the northern end of the Island. The commercial supremacy of Victoria may be trusted to take care of itself. It will be a new thing under the sun, if the building up of other centres of population on the Island will injure this city. Experience in other parts of the world has been quite to the contrary. There is certain to be a city on Quatsino Sound. Industrial enterprises are to be established there. Does our contemporary suggest that this will be a bad thing for Victoria? There will be a railway connecting that centre of population with Victoria. Are we to regard that as injurious to this city? The C. P. R. apparently is going to build a line to some port on the West Coast, and have its steamers stop there. Is this going to hurt Victoria? Not at all. Victoria is made of sterner stuff.

Ketchikan, a small-sized town perched up on the rocks between here and Skagway, is about to become the seat of two daily papers. Ajax defying the lightning is a small affair compared with the courage of the venturesome spirits who are responsible for them.

"Noli me tangere," say the good folks north of the Tweed. And it is being said now in a remarkable fashion. The War Office has proposed to remove a regiment of the Scots Greys from Edinburgh, and there have been strong demonstrations of disapproval. Lord Rosebery went so far as to say at one of them that, if the Greys were removed, Scotland would secede.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

### BANK INSPECTION.

There will be general approval of the action of the Bank of Nova Scotia in appointing chartered accountants, trained in bank inspection, to verify its statements to the public. Mr. McLeod announces that this mode of inspection, which is that in general practice in nearly every country, including the institution of outside inspection under the auspices of the government or the Bankers' Association. The action of the Bank of Nova Scotia is an out-growth of the Ontario bank failure. It is wise for the corporations, which enjoy great privileges and are entrusted with the country's banking, to strive to restore public confidence. Our people are not readily stampeded, and the banks do well to strengthen their already strong position in the regard of the community.

### COULD STOP TILLMAN TALKING.

Senator Tillman was recently talking in his usual vehement manner. The conversation threatened to be stormy. A friend expostulated with the senator, saying it was "hardly a place for such a discussion."

"Please don't talk so much," said the warden's voice.

"It irritated Tillman."

"Talk!" he shouted. "I'll talk as much whenever and wherever I please. I would like to see the man who can keep me from talking."

"Tillman!" came a voice from the crowd. Tillman turned and glared about him. Then his eye caught the speaker. He pretended to quail. The laugh went round and the critical situation was saved.

The man who had buried the defiant "I can't" was Dr. T. T. Moore, Tillman's life-time dentist.

### COAST PROTECTION.

The discussion which took place Wednesday in the Senate over certain recent weeks in Canadian waters revealed a welcome independence of party considerations. As readers may have noted, the most salient case was that of a Norwegian barque wrecked on the coast of Prince Edward Island, whose crew were perishing a short distance from land, when an officer of the marine department was spending a couple of days refusing to take the responsibility of sending a life boat from a nearby point until he was paid \$60 for the railway freight. The Senators irrespective of party, demanded that the same sum of sixpence in a way which we guess will wake up the department and should certainly wake up the government. Either the agent in question was tied down by actual restrictions from Ottawa, or had good cause to fear for his income, or an expense of \$60 in the present case he would not get it back from the department. Perhaps he did not have \$60. But in these days such things as telegraph wires exist. Was the department consulted by wire?

And this discussion emphasized the broader fact that while the Dominion government spends much money and care in establishing lights and buoys on our coasts, and in improving navigation generally, there is practically no life-saving service. High time there should be. The Senate might give further attention to the matter. An official return giving any facts there may

be regarding life-saving corps and life-boats on our shores would probably furnish a striking text.—Ottawa Journal.

### GROWTH OF THE WEST.

The relatively greater rapidity of the growth of the West seems at last to be impressing the newspapers of Eastern Canada, and there is now the suggestion that something should be taken even to the extent of a census. Instead of this, let us have this rapid growth may be accurately and officially noted. For a long time there has been a census taken in Manitoba five years after the general census, and on the result of this the tendency to this province has been rearranged, but no other use has been made of the information so acquired, and British Columbia has been denied the advantage that Manitoba has enjoyed in this respect. It is to the advantage of every province west of Ontario that the representation of an additional five years should be acted upon, and it is to be hoped that our representatives in parliament will be alive to the opportunity to do a service to their constituencies by advocating this change.—Columbian.

### WHAT THE UNITED STATES PRESS THINKS OF CANADA'S NEW TARIFF.

**Diverts Trade to England**

New York Sun: "The manufacturing interests of Canada are reported as dissatisfied with the provisions of the new tariff. There is on the whole no very important increase in the British preferential. The advantage previously given has undoubtedly diverted to England some trade which otherwise would have come to us."

### Chance for a Good Bargain

Buffalo Enquirer: "To sell to Canada what she needs and to buy of Canada what we want is the true attitude of trade in general relation to both. Any other relation is embarrassing to both. It is time to speak up all over the country and give all persons in authority on this side of the line the courage to make a good bargain."

### Canadian Prosperity and the Tariff

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It is a fact that the good times the Canadians are enjoying have been coincident with their adherence to the protective system."

Providence News-Democrat: "One of the immediate effects on the Canadian tariff will be to largely increase British exports to the Dominion and to decrease American trade with that country, unless some reciprocal agreement is entered into, under which raw materials from Canada will be admitted to this country on terms more favorable than those now obtaining."

### Canada Points the Way

Rochester Union and Advertiser: "There ought to be no tariff barrier at all between the two countries, but if it must exist let it be lowered as much as it may be by reciprocity. Canada has pointed the way by offering us a minimum tariff in exchange for a like concession."

### Revision Upward in Tendency

Buffalo Commercial: "The new Canadian tariff has been rearranged with a view to protecting and benefiting Canadian industry, and to preferential treatment to British industries and to offer foreign countries some inducement to exchange tariff favors. The revision, such as it is, is upward, not downward, in its character."

### Has a Familiar Sound

Buffalo Courier: "Canadian farmers say that the protection accorded by the Canadian tariff enables manufacturers of certain basic agricultural implements to charge Canadian customers twenty-five per cent, more than the value of the articles manufactured."

### Favored to Favor British

Boston Transcript: "The new Canadian tariff is characterized by the purpose of its framers to increase the market for British made goods in the Dominion. The law of commercial gravitation by which a nation of 80,000,000 inhabitants draws to it a nation of 6,000,000 from which it is separated by an insuperable line is against the commercial success of imperial federation."

### Canadian Pride Forbids

Boston Herald: "Ottawa will probably never again follow Washington as she has vainly done in the past for a more just tariff."

### Tit for Tat

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press: "It is probably safe to say that the United States will receive the full benefit of any maximum tariff our Canadian cousins may formulate as retaliation for the tariff which we have enforced against their products."

### How It Could Be Done

Fort Worth Star: "The revival of a lapsed section of the Dingell act would provide the necessary authority to conclude such agreements as would establish a wholesome and naturally profitable reciprocity."

### Not for Canadian Farmers

Duluth Herald: "A memorial from various grange associations in Canada has been presented to the Canadian Parliament showing that the view of the Canadian farmer is that the protective tariff is a scheme to inflate the cities at the expense of the country."

### Compared With American Tariff

Springfield Republican: "The present Canadian tariff on dutiable articles is less than two per cent higher than at the instigation of the protective system, and this is complained of by the farmers. But our own protective tariff, which began at nine and ten per cent for the infants and increased to twenty and thirty-five per cent for the adult industries, has become from fifty to sixty per cent for our mammoth concerns, which pretend to be still mewling in the nurse's arms."

### May Arouse Antagonism

Boston Globe: "If this tariff law should compel the farmers of the Canadian Northwest to pay more for the large part of the earnings in purchasing supplies from the far away manufacturers of Ontario, or sell their products in too distant markets, the enforcement of the law would be productive of popular antagonism."

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The man who had buried the defiant "I can't" was Dr. T. T. Moore, Tillman's life

# Matters of Interest to Women

Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant have the New York furriers and importers bid so extravagantly for the trade of the feminine crowd which Horse Show week brings together as they have this year, and if one may judge by the quantity and quality of the furs which women are wearing the bidding has not been in vain.

Fur coats of the most delightful designs and often of the costliest pelts are displayed and worn in great numbers, and muffs, there seems literally to be no end to their variety and beauty. Where all the women get the money to buy these beautiful little dress accessories is a problem, for good furs are more expensive than ever this year, yet such furs as were once supposed to be the prerogative of the wealthy few are now worn by all sorts and conditions of women.

Perhaps that is putting it too strongly, for there are plenty of cheap furs still in evidence and plenty of women who must wear such furs or none at all; but the fact remains that a most astonishing number of women among the Horse Show crowds sported genuine ermine and chinchilla, and even sable white breitschwarz and mink of good quality were as plentiful as blackberries in June.

Possibly the incomes are no larger than formerly, but the temptations are strong. One can readily believe that after viewing an unending stream of neck furs and muffs in the Garden or on Fifth avenue.

Surely never before were these small furs so charming and never were they shown in such variety. Some of the shapes are freakish; but, on the whole, the designers have shown good taste as well as fertile invention, and every woman can find furs both beautiful and becoming if she has the money to pay for them.

The small cravat, soft, crushable and made of supple skins, such as ermine, chinchilla, breitschwarz, etc., is a practical and smart little neck fur, and, being small, it requires so little fur that it need not be extravagantly expensive. These fur cravats vary in length and in the fashion in which they are worn.

Some merely tie once at the side. Others have fastenings that hold the cravat without tying, and a beautiful ornament, a knot of velvet or lace or a tiny animal head conceals the fastening.

Sometimes the cravats are so long that the ends fall forward and backward over the shoulder and are trimmed in fringe or in lace. A fringe of little fur balls attached by silk cords is a modish finish, but a chenille fringe in the color of the fur is quite correct, and, especially upon ermine or chinchilla, rich lace frills give great effects.

One long narrow cravat of ermine had toward the ends little bands of fur crossing the cravat and finished at each end with beautiful small buttons of pearl and rhinestones, while at the ends a fringe of small ermine tails fell over a frill of fine lace. Occasionally one finds a cravat of one fur trimmed with fur of another kind, though the fancy for combining furs which was so pronounced a few seasons ago has died out. A cravat of chinchilla may have a knot of ermine or the ermine knot may appear on a cravat of breitschwarz, and the touch of white is often becoming.

Straight collars of fur, hugging the neck closely and completed by little tabs falling in rabat fashion in front, are among the small neck pieces, but are hardly so practical or becoming as the cravat. These little pieces are usually held by ornamental buttons set on each side of the collar and connected by loops of silk or of braid and some models receive considerable cachet from the use of most attractive buttons.

Sometimes, too, tabs faced with contrasting color or embroidery are turned back from the little standing collar and make the fur more becoming. Such tabs were used, also, upon a smart stole of breitschwarz which ran around the shoulders in flat pelerine fashion below the snug standing collar and fell in stole ends in the front.

Pelerine stoles and scarf effects are all well represented, with the capelike pelerine lines taking precedence among the French models, though they are never so youthful as the scarf and cravat neck furs. A flat wide collar of ermine, with double, overlapping stole ends falling from the collar in front and with trimming of little ermine tails, is more youthful than the capelike pelerine, but some remarkably handsome examples of the latter style are being worn.

One of these seen in association with a beautiful costume of brown chiffon cloth and chiffon broadcloth of the same tone was of the finest mink, exquisite in color and in quality, and from long stole ends in front, sloped out over the shoulders to fall in a deep, rounded cape quite to the waist line in the back. Other shapes somewhat similar, but running down to a point in the front as well as in the back, and rippling in full folds from the shoulders, are known as the shawl shapes, and are extremely modish but undeniably elderly looking garments.

Handsome stoles, shaped to fit flatly around the neck, but of the same width throughout their length, are made up in all the fine furs, and are sometimes elaborately treated with inset lace, embroidery, etc. One successful model in ermine had trimming only at the ends, where there were frills of real lace and inset motifs of the lace touched up with embroidery in gold and velvet. At the throat little color points of white passementerie, embroidered in gold and violet, lay back flatly over the fur.

In sable and the other long haired furs the shapes have changed but little, the newest models showing wider and flatter effects than were used last year, and where cost is not considered the new sable collar lies out well over the shoulders, is finished with tails across the back, in front of the shoulders and on the long stole ends.

Very stunning models in white fox, have white chenille fringe and soft white satin ribbon for trimming, and the big white muff whose fulness is gathered up at one side by a great bow of the soft wide satin ribbon is especially attractive. And such colors! Such barbaric embroideries and bold weaving and spangles! All that you have ever seen of spangled robes in former years are nothing to the ones that will be worn this winter.

They are not only to be used for evening frocks that are decollete but for high-neck theatre, dinner and visiting gowns. And by the latter is meant the elaborate frock one wears on special occasions when a carriage is used.

There is nothing left to the rainbow in the way of colors. In truth, the rainbow is left in the rear as a pastel shadow. Where the spangled robe of other days was merely filled in with a hand-some design the new ones are complete sets of armor. They are not done in loose scales that swing as one walks, but in overlapping design that look like the old coats of mail that one sees in the Tower of London.

Gold ones are plentiful, but the very fashionable ones are of indigo blue and grey. The latter ones are very lovely.

New muff models are legion, but the most popular shape appears to be the very flat pillow muff, made with but little wadding and so soft that it may be crumpled up like a piece of cloth. The bigger these are the better, so far as fashion is concerned, and this, of course, opens the way to absurdities; but there is method in the designer's madness, for the vogue of the short or three-quarters coat sleeve has made necessary some additional covering for the wrist and lower arm, and the huge soft muffs are being made to do duty for this purpose.

The saddle muff is another new shape which has found favor. This, too, is large, flat and soft, but the muff proper is not of exaggerated size, and on one side the fur banks flat and square, or

flat with rounded corners like a saddle blanket.

Imagine a long strip of double faced fur with one end rolled over and fastened to make a muff while the other end hangs free and you have the fundamental idea of this model, but the idea admits of innumerable variations and the furriers have taken advantage of the opportunities.

Sometimes the flat hanging end is square and finished with tail fringe. Sometimes it is rounded and finished with a frill of beautiful lace.

One model makes use of two furs, ermine and breitschwarz, the muff proper being of the black fur, while ermine pelts are set on this muff with the heads close together on one side of the muff and the skins running around the muff and falling in a long square, with the tails forming a fringe at the bottom.

Big flat muffs, rounded at the bottom and trimmed in lace and in knots of velvet or soft bows and loops of velvet ribbon matching the fur are many, and the muffs, by the way, are supplied with a commodious pocket, which is great convenience.

Muffs of the flat, pillow shape but with the ends turned back or, in the case of sable, mink or other long haired fur, with whole pelts laid around the ends of the muff, and of course, standing out from the surface of the muff, are a variation upon the plain flat shape, and there are carriage muffs which, like all the other new models, soft and flat are gathered up slightly at the ends and supplied with deep frills or wristlets of the fur which will fit up cosily over the arms unprotected by the coat sleeves. This muff is not really pretty, but it is eminently practical and comfortable.

The first women conductors are said to have been wearing a pretty and to have been dressed in pretty uniforms. Tradition even goes further and says that at that time youth and good looks were a part of the "entrance requirements." In the light of the present this seems hard to believe. It is also recorded that after a while it was just possible that the apocryphal "youth and beauty" cause was striken out at the same time.

Today, judging from what I have seen in a somewhat palmaristic survey of the situation, I would say that the possession of youth and beauty, far from being a requirement, was now the means of earning a flat disqualification. The customary dress of a lady train conductor of today is a broad brimmed slouch hat, a short jacket skirt, always hanging with a heavy belt, and a plaid skirt.

They are neither flirtations nor prudish,

and no scandals are heard about them. To a foreigner it is an interesting sight to observe the street car girl, to note how capably she manages her car, to note her quiet, pleasant way in which she goes through the routine of collecting fares, giving change, discharging passengers and seeing that the rule regarding the number admitted is not broken.

From the Los Angeles Times.

The most remarkable feature of the Valparaiso street car system is its conductors; they are women. The sex is also employed in like capacity in Santiago and all other cities of Chile that have horse or electric trams. This practice sprang into being at the time of the revolution of 1881, when men and money were scarce and women plentiful. Having apparently given satisfaction to their employers during the intervening years they are still retained.

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No longer down on the road along which we have been walking, we are so far above it that we see it in a changed light. Things assume new proportions, and we discern their relative values with wonderful clearness in this purer atmosphere. How small really are some of the obstacles, some of the barriers which troubled us so long. And other landmarks which we hitherto have thought of little value we now recognize as of the greatest consequence.

It may be some great shock on some great sorrow which has put us on this mental elevation. It may be separation from one we love which has opened our eyes to this wonderful inward seeing. Whatever was the cause, the changed, new aspect of the chances and changes and conditions of life is something we can never forget or ignore.

We may go back to the jog trot of every day existence, but our whole point of view of life and its joys and sorrows has changed. Our body performs its daily functions, the eating, and drinking, and working, and marrying, and giving in marriage go on as before. Our mind acts in its new conditions and with startled, opened eyes reads the wonderful meanings written under the daily show—acts and reads and marvels at its former blindness.

Well, it is these that are worn for the most elaborate house frocks. The net on which they are sewed is extra strong and will hold a heavy weight. It is the kind called tulie over in Paris—the new weave—of which they are making so many smart afternoon frocks with individual embroidery.

Tailor-Made Blouses.

The smart girl is adding many tailor-made blouses to her winter wardrobe, putting aside all the soft lingerie toilets train again; Callot Sisters—those clever artistic women, have modified all the other designs and sailed to victory with individual, exquisite frocks, their only defeat being, sometimes, a tendency to over elaborate.

But the judge, the law and jury—that is, the people—decided not to have any one style too pronounced and so the masters came down off their high horses and adapted all these styles into a harmonious whole. It is this we call the Restoration. It has the Empire, the Directoire, the Princess moulded, modified and rolled into one in such a manner that every one can get a chance to be satisfied.

New Silks.

There is hardly a stiff or rustling silk to be seen in all the best shops, for both afternoon and evening wear. The neck must be finished with a high collar and the only touch of softening permitted is a simple ribbon tie, threaded through buttonholed slits in the collar itself, tied in a neat bow in front, and the ends threaded through more slits down the front of the blouse.

From the Los Angeles Times.

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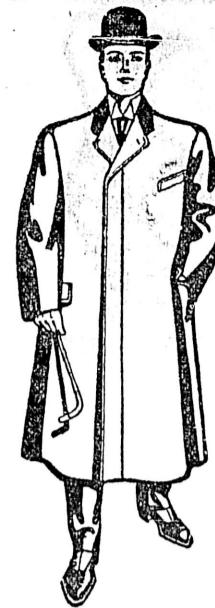
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## Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, Dec. 15.  
Highest.....42  
Lowest.....39  
Mean.....40  
Rain,.51 inch.

## Victoria Weather

NOVEMBER.  
Highest temperature...56.1  
Lowest temperature...30.4  
Mean temperature...44.03  
Total precipitation for the month, 6.13 inch; average amount, 4.69. Total rainfall for 1906 to date, 23.67 inches.  
Bright sunshine, 76 hours and 6 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.27 (constant sunshine being 1).



## Some Practicable Suggestions For Xmas Gifts

**SUITS**  
**OVERCOATS**  
**FANCY VESTS**  
**DRESS SUITS**  
**SMOKING JACKETS**  
**DRESSING GOWNS**  
**BOYS' SUITS**  
**UMBRELLAS**

**FREE!** With every purchase an "Ideal" trousers or skirt hanger will be given away.

**SPORTS**

## FOOTBALL

Preparing for Season  
The schedule of matches to decide the football championship was arranged at a meeting of the Vancouver Island Football Association held in the Y. M. C. A. last evening. Although entries were expected from several new clubs, none were necessary and the competition has narrowed down between the Ladysmith, Eggeria and Victoria United teams.

President J. G. Brown occupied the chair and delegates were present from the three clubs, Lieut. Davey and W. G. Goddard representing the Eggeria, H. Thornley, Ladysmith, and E. M. Whyte, Victoria United.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which the entries were presented, the three teams already mentioned entering for the senior division and in the intermediate series entries were received from Victoria West, Y. M. C. A. of Victoria, and Ladysmith. In the junior series the only entry to be received was that of the North Ward of this city. The entries were accepted and the schedule drawn up. The senior league fixtures will be as follows: the first named to be in each case the home team.

Jan. 22—Ladysmith vs. Eggeria.  
Jan. 29—Eggeria vs. Victoria United.  
Feb. 5—Victoria United vs. Ladysmith.  
Feb. 12—Victoria United vs. Eggeria.  
Feb. 26—Eggeria vs. Ladysmith.  
Mar. 5—Ladysmith vs. Victoria United.

## Intermediate Series

Jan. 1—Ladysmith vs. Victoria West.  
Jan. 29—Ladysmith vs. Y. M. C. A.  
Feb. 19—Victoria West vs. Y. M. C. A.  
Mar. 12—Y. M. C. A. vs. Victoria West.  
Mar. 19—Victoria West vs. Ladysmith.

In the junior series it was decided that the entry list should be left open for two weeks and the schedule arranged by the president and secretary. The arrangements of the senior and intermediate in the district competitions were referred to, and it was decided that the rule dealing with this question will be rigidly enforced and the team violating same will be severely dealt with.

The appointment of official referees was postponed, and a list must be supplied to the secretary at least one week before the first match. In this connection the president and secretary were given power of appointing a referee, provided that one could not be secured from the official list who was not directly or indirectly effected in the result of the match.

The question of having an annual match between teams selected from all the clubs on the island and mainland was discussed and at the delegates expressed themselves in favor of such a competition. The president and secretary were instructed to take the matter up with the officials from the mainland. After an informal discussion on various matters pertaining to the association, the meeting adjourned.

## In Seattle

The Victoria United football team is playing an exhibition match against the Seattle team in the Sound city today. The Seattle team has been considerably strengthened since their appearance in the fall of last year, and promise to give the Victoria players an interesting game. The Seattle press is giving considerable space to the game, and in a recent issue of the Times is a lengthy account, styling the Victoria team as "the best all-round aggregation that has ever visited the Sound city."

The lovers of the game in Seattle are taking great interest in the match, and it is expected that there will be a record crowd present. In the evening the visiting players will be the guests of the Seattle team at a banquet at the Seattle Athletic Club.

## SKATING

Challenge Accepted  
The challenge issued by Prof. Arthur Bell to skate any person in this city has been accepted by C. J. (Pat) Leheyre, who will tomorrow evening test his ability against Bell in a five mile race for \$200 a mile. Leheyre is a Victoriaan who skated his skating at the old skating rink, but who is willing to try a race with the champion. The race will take place tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock, and the five

## OF INTEREST TO MOTHERS.

There is one subject which always interests the mothers of young children, and that is how to treat their coughs and colds, or to ward off a threatened attack of croup. For this purpose we can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always proves beneficial. In cases of croup it should be given as soon as the croaky cough appears so as to prevent the attack. Keep it at hand ready for instant use. Many mothers do so and it saves them much uneasiness. For sale by all druggists.

## FREE

SAMPLE OF

## MAPLEINE

(The Syrup Maker.)

Mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp for return of postage.

Don't Miss This!

## FOR ONE PINT OF SYRUP.

Dissolve 2 cups of sugar in one cup of water and add the sample of Mapleine.

Total cost for one gallon, 60c.

Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.



## POMMERY

In the open markets of France and Great Britain, where quality fixes the price of Champagne

Pommery Stands First

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

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# A GREAT FAIR FOR IRELAND

The Forthcoming International Exposition in Dublin.

Some idea of the extent of the forthcoming Irish international exposition which is to be held at Dublin from May to October, 1907, may be gathered from the size of the building for the transportation and machinery section, which is 900 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a total area of 90,000 square feet. This will be the largest and one of the most interesting sections of the exposition, which altogether will be on a scale completely dwarfing anything of the kind ever held in Ireland.

Many well known firms have already announced their intention to exhibit in the transportation and machinery section. The exposition grounds are located near railway sidings of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford railway, and by the tracks of this company transit for goods is secured with all the railways of Ireland and with Kingston, the harbor of Dublin.

Above the central exposition building rises a dome 150 feet high and 80 feet in diameter. This forms the hub of the group of buildings covering fifty-two acres of ground, situated in a beautifully wooded park in the best residential quarter of Dublin and within a mile and a half of the business centres of the city.

Other features are the art gallery, a building of classic design over 700 feet long, and the large concert hall, in which special concerts devoted to Irish songs and ballads will be given. In another part of the grounds is a large artificial lake spanned by a number of ornamental bridges with a water chute at one end.

So much interest has been aroused in the exposition not only among Irishmen but also foreign countries that it is expected the number of visitors will eclipse the records of all previous Irish expositions. The Cork exposition in 1902 drew 1,500,000 people. It is believed that during the six months it is to be open more than 3,000,000 people will visit the Irish international exhibition of 1907.

Opposite the main entrance to the exposition grounds is the principal building, consisting of a central octagonal court 200 feet in diameter. Surrounding the court will be a spacious corridor in which 7,000 people can promenade freely. A handsome French design has been chosen for the court and corridor, which together make an impressive building of great extent, opening into four wings each 164 feet in length and 80 feet in width. Over the centre of this building will be a dome 150 feet high and 80 feet in diameter.

So rapidly has the work progressed that one of the wings is already finished and the other three and the dome are nearly completed. The central buildings and the spacious pavilions for Irish industries, British, foreign and colonial exhibits, motor cars, electric lighting, gas lighting and machinery are well under way, 600 men being employed in the work of construction. Everything used in connection with the buildings is being made in Ireland.

Ireland invites all the world to join with her in making the enterprise not only the best in the history of Ireland but also in the history of fairs. The site for the great show is the home of the famous Donnybrook fairs. But the fair, which begins in May, 1907, will be more than an Irish fair. It will include these sections: Irish industries, history and education, fine arts, including photography and engraving, arts and crafts, liberal industries, engineering and shipbuilding, civil engineering and transportation, electricity, motors, gas lighting, heating and cooking, agricultural, horticulture and arboriculture, sport and fishing, mining and metallurgy, hygiene, women's section, cottage industries.

The objects of the enterprise are first, to promote the industries, arts and sciences of Ireland by a display of the typical products of the country, agricultural and industrial; secondly, to stimulate commercial development and promote industrial education by inviting all nations to exhibit their products both in raw and finished state.

The arts, industries and manufactures of Ireland will have special provision for adequate display. There will be exhibitions of the manufacturers, industries, resources, machinery, sciences, arts and archaeology in general.

The men who are bearing the burden

of the undertaking are planning to set no limits on its scope, for they wish to have an exhibition comparable to other fairs of the world in exclusiveness. It is believed that great advantages will result to Ireland from the vast number of visitors to the country and from the large display, not only of Irish products, industrial and agricultural, artistic and otherwise, but also of foreign products and from the introduction of foreign ideas. In its prospectus the executive committee states that the object of the undertaking is an adequate display of Ireland's assets and a large attempt to give and to receive. In other words to give a fair in which there will be mutual benefits of great value.

The Irish international exhibition has grown out of the exhibition which was held in Cork in 1901 and 1902. On April 15, 1903, the Irish industrial conference, composed of the most influential citizens of the country, was held in the hall of the Royal university in Dublin. In the circular calling these men together it was stated that the purposes of the meeting were the establishment of an institute of commerce for Ireland and the initiation of a movement for the holding of an international exhibition in Dublin. W. J. Pirie, of the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, occupied the chair, and the speakers included the chairman, the lord mayor of Dublin, the lord mayor of Cork, the Earl of Delmore, Lord Castletown, Count Moore, William Murphy, the president of the Dublin Trade Council, the Earl of Mayo, the high sheriff of Dublin, the chairman of the Dublin County Council, the Secretary of the Dublin Trades Council, and many other men of prominence in Irish public and private life. In addition to the patriotic speeches many letters of approval were read from ecclesiastics, noblemen, scientists, manufacturers and artisans in commendation of the idea of the fair.

The Marquis of Ormonde, who recently entertained the king and queen at his ancient castle, was chosen president of the exhibition and the following men vice presidents: Archbishop Healy, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Drogheda, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Kilkenny, Chris Palles, Viscount De Vesci, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Walter Long, M.P., Sir John Arnott, Sir John Nutting, Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, Sir James Meredith, Sir James Creed, Lieutenant Colonel Hutchesson Poe, the provost of Trinity college, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, P. E. Bernard, L. Talbot Crozier, John Jameson, John Mooney, W. M. Murphy, Thomas A. O'Farrell, Joseph Pike, Rev. H. B. Wilson and Rev. Henry Evans.

The executive council soon came to the conclusion that a guarantee fund was necessary. It was thoroughly intended at the outset that the fair should not meet the fate of many other fairs of the past fifteen years. So the project was put before the men of means in the country and from every section and community came generous subscriptions aggregating about \$850,000, with further assurance of support which brought the figure up to \$1,000,000. On the list of guarantors was the significant total of 1,000 persons as exemplification of the Irish patriotic spirit.

The difficulty of holding the fair in the present year was largely the difficulty of finding a suitable site for a fair of large dimensions. Dublin was selected for the city, very naturally, and of all sites in Dublin the most suitable was apparently Phoenix park, an area of 1,750 acres of great natural beauty, a neighbor of the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society, the viceregal residence, the residence of the undersecretary, the site of the Wellington memorial, of statues of Carlisle and Lord Gough, of a people's garden, of the constabulary barracks and of a military hospital. From these grounds stretched a panorama of much picturesque scenery, including the Dublin hills and Liffey. It was a superb natural site, but owing to the absence of adequate transit facilities at Phoenix park the committee was compelled to go elsewhere.

Finally a suitable site in Pembroke, within a mile and a half of the centre of the city, was found. This land had

been recently presented to the Pembroke urban district by the Earl of Pembroke, one of the vice-presidents of the exhibition, in commemoration of his son, Lord Herbert. It is known as Herbert Park.

Altogether the grounds of the exposition will cover about fifty-two acres. In Herbert Park and outlying land there is ample room even for a large expansion of the enterprise and there are many possibilities for the beautifying of the landscape. Both land and water offer excellent transit accommodations.

The exposition buildings will be large and ornate and strictly consonant with the natural beauty of the park and the beauties of Dublin and of Ireland in general. The main entrance to the exhibition will be at Ballsbridge, on the electric car line from the city to Dalkey, ending into a Celtic court. In the latter will be placed many of the Irish industrial exhibits. On the south side of the park there will be numerous other entrances and here also Donnybrook.

And, of course the Irish international exhibition would not be an exhibition if it did not have among its educational features avenues of amusement and a Midway. But the committee in charge of the enterprise is determined that among the amusement offerings to the patrons there shall be many worthy features of which the committee itself shall have complete control. This step is taken in order to prevent the abuse of concessions by private parties.

In the furtherance of this idea the committee plans to build a large concert hall wherein concerts of high grade and other musical events can take place properly. This hall will be modeled to some extent after the famous Albert Hall in London, and attention to the acoustic properties will be shared by attention to the decorative effects of the exterior. Of course, one feature of the programme within this hall is already made up. Concerts devoted entirely to Irish music will be given at frequent intervals.

In addition to the attractions within the exhibition grounds the fair is intended to include the city of Dublin. Dublin is very ancient as cities in the north of Europe go. It is mentioned as far back as 190 A.D. by Ptolemy.

In 438 A.D. a Danish settlement is known to have existed there, and to have ruled a surrounding district for nearly 600 years, or until 1014, when King Brian Boru met the Danes in the battle of Clontarf and drove them into the sea.

Today in Dublin there are numerous historical associations of interest not only to natives of the city and the country, but students of history and sightseers of any clime. The cathedrals alone are splendid concomitants to the educational aspects of the international exhibition, while the botanic gardens, the national museum and library and Trinity college are catalogued with the chief glories of Ireland. Dublin, the Irishman holds, is fairly included among the features of the exhibition.

This undertaking is, of course, arousing much interest among men of Irish birth and descent in this country. When Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, one of the vice presidents, was in Boston last fall he spoke with enthusiasm about the project and reported that during his travels with the Coronation soccer team his mention of the project had received widespread response, spoken and material. Sir Ernest cordially invited American manufacturers and artisans to join with the rest of the world and particularly with the English-speaking world, in helping to make the undertaking a success and an inspiration for all the participants.

"In its way," he said, "it will be quite as interesting a fair as some of the larger ones which have been held during the past fifteen years, notably your fairs at Chicago and at St. Louis. It is an Irish international exhibition, Irish in much of its spirit, but truly international in its scope. At home everybody is working conscientiously to fulfill the ideal with which we have perhaps handicapped ourselves at the outset. But we shall try to demonstrate that there are many sides of Irish life which are well worth exploring and that one of this exhibition will also develop many beneficial results for the contributors. And I am sure that all visitors from America will feel well rewarded for their journey across the ocean."

ship, with the exception of the second mate, who had been left alive to navigate the vessel.

The sailors planned to divide the treasure between them and bury each his share. Then they would wreck the vessel and pass themselves off for deserving mariners. When they were all gathered in the cabin to divide the money bags, the second officer took upon himself to effect the distribution. When he gave out a bag he kept one for himself, claiming he was entitled to the share, because he was an officer. But in being so smart he overreached himself. The sailors reflected that if he were out of the way there would be so much larger share for each of them, and furthermore as they were going to wreck the ship, they scarcely needed a navigator, destroying being proverbially easier than building up. They made no bones about killing the second officer, and then they were only six to share and share alike. They drifted on to Tower island and buried the treasure there. But killing had become a habit with them and presently there were only four.

These were an Irishman, a Portuguese and two Chileans. They succeeded in wrecking the ship, but one day the two Europeans overheard the Chileans plotting to murder them. To forestall this unpleasant experience which they had inflicted upon so many other beings brought home to themselves they naturally pitched the two plotters overboard, and so there were two.

These two dervishes were destined to a long and strange companionship. They had to pass themselves off as sailors, and invent some story that would take them away from the island. They succeeded in getting to California and from that time their constant aim was to establish connection with their hidden treasure. In the meantime they drifted to the mines and had a checkered career. Each lived in terror that his companion should sneak away and get possession of the whole treasure, so they never dared to lose sight of each other. Hatred and distrust among them yet lived closer together than brothers.

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At last the Portuguese died. The Irishman, whose name was Pete, had been a boy of 18 when he buried the treasure on Tower island; now he was 70, and yet he had not entered into possession of his riches. He began to be afraid that he should die without ever seeing them again. So he revealed the story to a barber in Gilroy, who had been kind to him.

An expedition was organized and financed by the barber. Old Pete went with it to show the way. Though half a century had elapsed he had not forgotten the place that had once been indelibly fixed in his youthful memory. He

went straight to the spot and found everything as it had been except that a cactus had grown over the burial place of the treasure. But Pete had grown suspicious of his companions, and perhaps recollecting what he had himself done in a similar position, he was afraid they might kill him when they had learned the position of the treasure. So long as he was the only one who knew he calculated that he was safe. Neither threats nor promises availed to make him reveal the place, and as he dared not do anything alone old Pete found himself with only a few feet of dirt between him and the treasure he had longed for all his life, yet as far away from it as ever. The expedition returned to Guayaquil, and on the way Pete concluded, in Capt. Levick, who was in command of the vessel. He was coming back in a year, he said, to dig up the treasure.

When the American expedition in the Lila and Mattie visited the islands two years had elapsed since the visit of Pete, from which Capt. Levick concluded that he must be dead. He therefore thought there could be no wrong in digging up the treasure and advised the Americans to try it.

The next year the captain and mate, with Prof. Beck and other scientists of the expedition chartered the Mary Sachs and set out on another scientific expedition. They gathered many interesting specimens and made a good haul of the enormous tortoises of the islands, which sell for two to four hundred dollars each; but when it came to looking for the buried treasure they found it impossible to land on Tower island. They went home disappointed, but the treasure seemed to look better as it receded, and they resolved to try yet another time.

The Mary Sachs was chartered again, and this time she carried gasoline launches and a party of men determined to get to the island and see for themselves if there was any truth in the yarn they had been told. This time they succeeded in landing on the island and found the spot described by old Pete, cactus and all; everything, in fact, but the treasure. The sand on the beach is bleached by the sun to quite a snowy whiteness in the course of a few weeks, but in the place where the treasure should have been it was dark, as if it had been freshly turned up by a spade, and some object had evidently been removed from concealment in it.

Then they knew that they were too late and had to console themselves with tortoises and science. The expedition returned to San Francisco covered with glory and specimens, but the true inwardness of the trip remained untried.

It seems that there is a difference between treasures in real life and in novels after all. In real life you get the excitement, the murders and robbers and everything else that does to make a sensational story, but the treasure itself melts away when you think it is within your grasp.

An exception is the man Keating, who is said to have abstracted \$40,000 worth of gold and precious stones from the famous Capt. Kidd's treasure on Coco island. Everybody has heard of Capt. Kidd, the British naval officer who turned pirate, and it may be remembered that his island is not so very far from the Galapagos group, as distances go in the vast ocean of the Pacific. A certain Capt. Gessler is at present engaged in searching for the treasure. He has leased the island and has promised to pay the Nicaraguan government royalties on what he gets.

About the same time that Gessler set out for Coco island a man named Smith set out on an expedition with the schooner Harmony, said to be financed by prominent San Franciscans, to find hidden treasure in the South Sea islands. He returned without any treasure and got into trouble for obtaining money for false pretences.

"In its way," he said, "it will be quite as interesting a fair as some of the larger ones which have been held during the past fifteen years, notably your fairs at Chicago and at St. Louis. It is an Irish international exhibition, Irish in much of its spirit, but truly international in its scope. At home everybody is working conscientiously to fulfill the ideal with which we have perhaps handicapped ourselves at the outset. But we shall try to demonstrate that there are many sides of Irish life which are well worth exploring and that one of this exhibition will also develop many beneficial results for the contributors. And I am sure that all visitors from America will feel well rewarded for their journey across the ocean."

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# PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING



**The most important feature to look for in an overcoat is a PROGRESS BRAND LABEL. A PROGRESS BRAND LABEL insures every other commendable feature--and at a reasonable price.**

**For Sale by CANADA'S BEST CLOTHIERS.**



eminent pig was placed by its owner in a pasture surrounded by a high wall and ornamented with elm trees festooned with wild grape vines. The walls, however, could not confine its bold and vagrant spirit. Selecting a tree near the western wall of the pasture, it carefully bit loose the lower end of a stout grape vine, which was attached by its tendrils to a limb on a tree, and taking this improvised rope in its mouth, swung itself in the air until it had gathered an impetus that sent it over the wall and landed it in the next field.

Here is a true tale of a dog and a pig. They were both passengers on the same ship and became warm friends. They used to eat their cold potatoes off the same plate, and but for one thing would never have had any trouble. This was the fact that the dog had a kennel and the pig had none. Somehow the pig got it into his head that the kennel belonged to which ever could get into it first; so every night there was a race.

One rainy afternoon the pig found it rather unpleasant slipping about on deck and made up its mind to retire early. But when it reached the kennel it found the dog inside.

Suddenly an idea flashed upon it, and trudging off to where their dinner plate was lying, it carried it to a part of the deck where the dog could see it, and turning its back to the kennel began rattling the plate and munching as though at a feast. This was too much for Toby. A good dinner, and he not there! Piggy kept on until Toby had come round in front of him and pushed his nose into the empty plate. Then, like a shot, he turned and ran and was safe in the kennel before the dog knew whether there was any dinner in the plate or not.

**THE SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE.**

Canada in the public life of the country is indifferent to the substance and excited over the shadow of evil.

This country can dwell content and easily ignore the shadow of publicity, but it cannot ignore the substance of publicity over the national superstition that all is well.

The proceedings before Col. Dennison added nothing to the sum of human knowledge as to how London was carried for election.

# THE QUALITY STORE BON BONS

The largest variety in the city to select from, and at prices ranging from 25¢ up.  
Ornaments and decorations for the Xmas Dinner Table without number.  
Make your selection now before the rush and while the choice is good.

# FELL & CO.,

Corner of Fort and Broad

Phone 94

# BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO.LD

MacGregor Block, Cor. Broad & View Sts. Tel. 319  
A. C. McCALLUM, Mgr. Real Estate Dept.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Saanich, over 100 acres under cultivation, extensive sea frontage. Returns average \$5,000 a year.

FOR SALE—A very fine farm in Metchosin, nearly 700 acres, 80 under cultivation, 9 acres in orchard, balance pasture. This is a property where you can make money.

FOR SALE—Metchosin, a beautifully situated farm of 400 acres, 150 cleared, half a mile sea frontage with best beach in the district..... \$26,000.00

FOR SALE—A good farm, 465 acres near Shawnigan Lakes, 25 acres cleared, 150 dashed and burnt, good orchard, balance timber. Large house, very cheap for..... \$7,000.00

FOR SALE—100 acre farm, Shawnigan District near the sea, 30 acres cultivated, 30 acres slashed, balance timber, good creek. Only..... \$4,000.00

FOR SALE—Coverham, 75 acres excellent land, 5 cleared, good house and barn, cheap at..... \$2,000.00

FOR SALE—A limited amount of acreage close in, with sea frontage. We have inquiries for acreage close in, list with us.

# GIFT MIRRORS

FOR THE DRESSER. METAL BACK MIRRORS.  
FOR THE POCKET. WOOD BACK MIRRORS.  
FOR THE HANDBAG. CELLULOID BACK MIRRORS.  
FOR TRAVELING. FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
FOR HAIR DRESSING. FOR ELDERLY LADIES.  
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We desire to show you our stock of Mirrors—and we are quite sure that you will be surprised at the interesting values. Come and look at them anyway, even though you have no intention of buying.

# Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST

98 Government St. - Near Yates Street

# One More Chance Before CHRISTMAS

BLUE RIBBON RAISINS, two packets.....	25c
CHOICE SEDED RAISINS, three packets.....	25c
RECLEANED CURRANTS, three pounds for.....	25c
MIXED PEEL, per pound.....	20c
SHELLED ALMONDS, per pound.....	50c
BOILED CIDER, per bottle.....	25c

# Wm. B. HALL,

ALSO CHOICE LINE OF BON-BONS, ETC.

# A SURE TEST OF MERIT

The Steady Increase in the Sale of BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKIES. These deservedly popular Whiskies are noted the world over for their Old Age, Purity and Fine Flavor. The following choice brands to be had from all Wine Merchants in the city.

Red Seal, Per Bottle.....	\$1.00
Black and White, Per Bottle.....	1.25
Royal Household, Per Bottle.....	1.50
Fine Old Liqueur Scotch, Per Bottle	1.75

RADIGER & JANION General Agents for British Columbia and the Yukon

# WINTER SPORTS.

GOLF, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, ROLLER SKATES

We have all the goods for playing these winter games.

# POCKET CUTLERY.

John Barnsley &amp; Co. 115 Governm't Street

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Altho' Porto Rico Brevas are going rapidly at \$1.75 per box as I foretold

Xmas Presents are attracting the right kind of people

HARRY SALMON  
Pioneer Tobacconist

# Local News

Write E. J. Blaquier, Brandon, Man., wholesale agent for Amherst specials.

Capt. Burns Dead.—The death occurred at Government hill, Penang, recently, of Captain Robert Muirhead Burns, aged 39, eldest son of William Burns, principal of the normal school, Vancouver, B. C.

Open Pool Rooms.—A very neatly arranged billiard and pool room will be opened within the next few days on Government street, over the store occupied by A. A. Aranson, under the management of Fred. Rendell of this city.

Babine Indians.—R. E. Loring, Indian agent at Hazelton, had a preliminary conference with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works yesterday regarding the areas of land proposed to be acquired for the Babine Indians. The matter will be discussed at length tomorrow.

Banty's Cigar Factory.—It having been stated a day or two ago that in consequence of the Banty cigar factory property on Fort street having changed hands, the factory would be re-established on the same thoroughfare, the Colonist is asked to state that such is not intended. The factory will be moved to premises in the lower business section of the city.

Regimental Banquet.—The members of the Sergeants' mess of the Fifth regiment, are making preparations for the first of what will be an annual banquet. The function will take place early in January, the exact date not yet having been decided. Preparations for the winter drill season are in progress and the members of the mess are looking forward to a very busy season.

The King's Daughters.—A general meeting of the order of the King's Daughters is called on Tuesday morning next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the provincial headquarters, 75 Fort street, for the discussion of special business. While apologies are offered for calling a meeting during the busy season, members are begged to attend, if possible, for a short time, as the business on hand does not admit of delay.

Guest Day.—Owing to Christmas Day coming on the fourth Tuesday of this month, the next guest day at the Alexandra club is fixed for Thursday, Dec. 27, and is in the charge of Mrs. W. F. Burton, assisted by Mrs. A. J. C. Galley and Mrs. H. W. Beaven. There will be a choice musical programme; and the occasion will carry with it some of the spirit of the festive season. The guest day cards are now on hand, and may be procured at the Alexandra club after Monday next.

Entertain Sailors.—This afternoon at the Victoria Seamen's Institute, 12 Langley street, Mrs. James R. Anderson will hold an informal afternoon tea for the sailors and seafaring men who may be resident or visiting this port.

A musical programme will be presented by the following ladies: Miss N. Devreux, Mrs. Laundy, Mrs. R. Jones, and Miss Scowter, assisted by several gentlemen. The Seamen's Institute, since 1898, has been conducted by J. S. Bailey, as a purely philanthropic undertaking, and, except for occasional donations from sympathizing friends, entirely at his own expense. Its object is to form a haven for all seafaring men who may be strangers and alone, and is for the free use of all religions and nationalities.

For the convenience of Northwesterners and the general public, The Victoria Book and Stationery company have just had a thermometer affixed to their doorway, that can be read across the street. The instrument is the largest ever used in Victoria, being about five feet high.

Tomorrow (Monday), at 10:30 a.m., will open an Auction Sale of perhaps the finest quality of furniture ever offered to the public in this way. The furniture is all of the most elegant and up-to-date style, and as Mr. Blyth intends clearing out the whole stock of his Fort Street Store, an opportunity will be afforded the public of possessing themselves of rare and handsome furniture at their own prices, to save the expense of moving same to his warehouse.

Home-dressed Dolls at The Beehive, 84 Douglas street.

Tickets for Str. Indianapolis on sale at Northern Pacific Railway Office.

Among the advertising columns of this paper will be seen the advertisement of Smith & Champion in which is set forth many lines of elegant and chaste articles in house furnishings, which they are placing on the market at prices which should make them most acceptable as gifts of the most appropriate character for the holiday season. Their fine premises are now fully stocked with handsome and up-to-date goods, to which they cordially invite inspection of the public.

Dolls, Dolls, dressed kid and celluloid, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

There are hundreds of combs now on view at the Bee Hive, 84 Douglas Street, they have been bought very cheap, and are retailed reasonably. A nice and inexpensive present.

Prof. Cristion's 20th Century discovery, Dr. Bishop of London, Dr. Lazar of Berlin, Dr. Florencio of Milan, Italy, and Dr. Dumonsau of Paris, the world's famous bacteriologist, all endorse as the only safe and reliable anti-fat preparation, Prof. Cristion's Oxyethyl. No dieting required. Andi Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, or any discoloration of the skin, making old faces look young again. Grey Hair Elixir returns grey hair to its natural color and the best thing to make hair grow, prevents it falling out and cures dandruff and all scalp troubles. Dermatol Beauifier removes blackheads, pimples, oily skin, coarse pores, also a sure Hair Destroyer—and all of Dr. Cristion's French preparations for sale at Mrs. F. K. Winch, residence 129 Cormorant street.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Heaters and Stove Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Boys and Girls own annual \$1.75 Chatbox, \$1.00, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Buy your best girl a pair of Kid Gloves at Robinson's Cash Store.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

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## Evolution of Ross Rifle

Forty years ago the smooth bore musket, which, with its different forms of lock, had been the soldier's weapon for several centuries, finally gave way to the rifle, and in all civilized countries the world over muzzle-loading guns with rifled barrels were then universally adopted as the armament of the soldier. Some breech-loaders, to be sure, were then in use, in the hands of special troops, but in the hands of every army with one exception, muzzle-loading rifles alone were found.

These new pieces weighed from nine to ten pounds, their calibre varied in different countries between 0.55 and 0.70 inches, the weight of the bullets from 400 to 700 grains, and of the powder charges from sixty to ninety grains. In the great majority of instances the initial velocity of the projectile was less than 1,000 feet per second.

One country only had then made any marked advance beyond the others. In Prussia the new needle gun, a breech-loader, had for some years been in use, and its successors in the Austrian war of 1866 drew general attention to the breech-loading principle, which, when the paper shell of the needle gun had been replaced by the metallic cartridge case, was conceded to be a practical success, and was at once universally introduced.

Each country adopted its own prefer-

red system of breech closure; blocks, operated in various ways, or sliding bolts being the general system. In all, however, the barrels were made of smaller calibre, varying from 0.40 to 0.45 inches;

the weights of the bullets were estab-

lished at about 400 grains, and as the powder charge was kept approximately unchanged, the initial velocity of the new weapon was increased to about 1,400 feet per second. The weights of the different guns were not materially altered from those of the preceding muz-

zle-loaders. Magazine guns, notably the Spencer and later the Henry, were used to some extent during the American Civil War and later during the Turkish War of 1877, while in Switzerland the Vetterli had been adopted and supplied to the troops; but, with these exceptions, no marked changes occurred in small arms until the late eighties, when the great improvement in all countries which resulted in every army being provided with new weapons of the magazine type, reduced calibre and improved cartridges.

The earlier magazine rifles displayed a great variety of breech closure and varied forms of magazines. The movement towards re-armament, alluded to above, was remarkable, in that it resulted in the elimination of all forms of breech closure except the bolt class and of all forms of magazines except what may be broadly defined as the central system or that in which the magazine is located just to the rear of the barrel and in which the cartridges lie side by side. The magazines of all their newly adopted military rifles belonging to this central system, but they are ordinarily subdivided into two general classes, the distinction being dependent upon the manner in which the magazine is charged.

First.—Those in which the magazine is loaded from a clip or charges. Second.—Those in which the magazine is loaded with loose cartridges. In weighing the merits of the first and second classes, the decisive arguments were not those founded upon the mechanical principles of the systems, but rather upon the tactical features of their fire, the manner in which it is to be controlled and delivered.

With the first class of magazine arms, with the object of maintaining the fire discipline it is intended that all fire shall be from the magazine. The cartridges are therefore carried both in the ammunition train and by the soldiers in clips or packets generally holding five.

With the second class of magazine rifle it was contemplated to use the arm nominally as a single loader, the contents of the magazine being held in reserve for use in case of emergency. With the magazine of the first class it was possible for an interval of any length of time—say two minutes—to maintain a considerably heavier fire than was possible with those of the second class, on

carry the seeds down into the required germinating place.

The mangrove is not the only plant in which the problem of dispersal is solved by the seeds beginning to grow on the parent tree. In East Africa there is a tree known as the Nyika, the seeds of which germinate on the parent plant. Here it is the seed leaves which grow first instead of the root. These form a sort of parachute, by means of which the young plants are wafted through the air to suitable spots. Some plants prefer to do their traveling by sea. If they are good sailors, that is, if they can float and stand long immersion in salt water, this is a very effective way of reaching the ends of the earth. Thus the seeds of a West Indian plant have been picked up in the Hebrides, having traveled there up the Gulf Stream. They have even been picked up on the black shores of Spitzbergen. In these cases the locality has proved unfavorable, but they show how far plants may travel in this way. Coconuts palms fringe the shores in tropical regions. Blown from the trees, the coconuts float about in the waters. And when through the labors of the canary polynes, or the exertion of the sunburned colonists, a new island rises in the ocean, then, sooner or later, one of these ocean waifs lands on its shores. It takes root and grows, joined by others, and presently the new land has its fringe of palm trees. The great double coconut, the Coco-de-Mer was known as an ocean traveler long before the discovery of its native land among the Seychelles. Stranded on bleak northern lands, these travelers from the tropics have not lost their power of germinating. The "sea-bean," a waif from the West Indies, often cast on English shores by the Gulf Stream, has been raised in Key Gardens from seeds picked up on the Azores. Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist, again, knew of cases where plants had been reared from seeds of tropical plants cast ashore on his own northern land. The seeds of other plants are provided with hooks or bristles, by which they adhere to the fur of animals. Among native plants burdock, common avens and goose grass travel in this way. The wool staplers of Elbeuf in France, used to find seeds of medicago entangled in the fleece which they imported from Brazil. On being sown these seeds, in spite of their long journeys, were found to grow. Other plants travel with the birds. And since in their annual immigrations many species cover immense distances—in some cases from North Polar to South Polar districts—seeds may be scattered far and wide by their means. Again, one of the most puzzling facts in the botany of Ireland is the occurrence of one or two American plants. And at rare intervals certain species of American birds are shot in the same country. Put these two facts together, and the former is perhaps explained.—London Standard.

As stated above, the bolt form of breech closure is the sole survivor of all the various forms put forward in the early days of magazine arms. This form can be subdivided into two classes according to the manner of moving the operating handle.

First.—Those in which the bolt is opened by first giving the handle a quarter turn, and then drawing it directly back; reversing these operations closes the bolt.

Second.—Those in which the bolt is operated by moving the operating handle directly forward and back in opening and closing the bolt.

The Mauser rifle and carbine of the Austrian Army, the Schmidt of Switzerland, and the Ross of Canada, are examples of the second class. The advantage of the second or straight pull class lies in the greater rapidity with which the bolt mechanism can be operated, and in the fact that it is unnecessary to remove the piece from the shoulder in employing the magazine.

Until the advent of the Ross Mark II. Rifle, the primary extraction of the cartridge shell in all the straight-pull rifles could only be effected by storing up enough momentum in the first movement of bolt to cause the extraction to deliver a blow against the cartridge rim sufficient to start it out of the chamber.

The first Ross Mark I. Rifles were fitted with this form of extraction. When the first rifles of this mark were issued, it was found that the great rapidity of fire attainable with the combination of the straight-pull action and the Ross magazine was such as to heat at times the barrel to such an extent as to make the extraction inconveniently difficult.

While this was a demonstration of the inherent advantage of the Ross Rifle, yet it was a matter demanding correction in order that the full benefit of these inherent qualities might be attained. The bolt action was accordingly remodeled.

A powerful cam was applied to effect the primary extraction, and in order to increase the ease of manipulating the bolt and decrease the fatigue of the soldier during rapid fire, the compression of the main spring was effected during the opening of the bolt, instead of during the last part of the closing movement.

These improvements were embodied in what is known as the Ross Mark II. Rifle of the Canadian Militia, which is without doubt the most perfect and formidable weapon in the hands of any troops the world over.

## How Plants Travel

Making the wind their traveling car, many plants travel round the globe. The seeds of the locust tree have been carried from Africa to Italy. On April 21, 1897, a thunderstorm passed over the latter country. Mingled with the rain there came the sand of the African desert and the seeds of the locust tree. The familiar dandelion is one of the greatest wind travelers. Each seed, surmounted by a little delicate parachute, is admirably adapted for an aerial voyage. Crossing rivers, seas and mountain ranges, it has traversed the wide world. With the adventurous Perry it has entered the Arctic regions, and with the sailor it has crossed the line, appearing in both Northern and Southern hemispheres. The Rose of Jericho utilizes the wind in a peculiar way in seeking "fresh woods and pastures new" for its off-springs. It is an annual, growing in dry, sandy places, and as its seeds ripen the leaves wither, and the branches dry up and curl inward. A bell is thus formed, inside of which are the seedpods. This is soon loosened from the sandy soil and becomes the plaything of the wind. The Rose of Syria and Egypt, many of these balls may be seen drifting about. When the rain comes they uncurl and the seeds may germinate. The "Wind Witch" of the Russian steppes is a plant which travels in a similar way. This is a sort of thistle, which, after flowering, curls up into a ball. Then the stem rots off and the plants start off on the wings of the wind. There they go, careering over the plains, outstripping the swiftest horseman. Now they rise suddenly into the air, hopping and dancing along in erratic and fantastic courses. Sometimes two hook on to each other and go spinning off together. A dozen more join them, and the mass rolls lightly along before the brisk east wind. Some day, at the gentle invitation of the rain, they will uncurl and the seeds grow.

As you wander by the clumps of furze and broom in autumn a little sharp "Crack! crack!" resounds on every side. It is the bursting open of the seed-pods and the scattering of the seeds. Each pod, in fact, is a little gun, and the seeds are the bullets. The destruction of the pods by drying is the firing of the gun. The outside of each division of the pod contracts more and tends to curl outward. At the time this force overcomes that which keeps the divisions of the pod together, and they spring apart. The

seeds are thus shot out. Crane's bills, or native wild geraniums, adopt the principle of the sling. You can illustrate the method thus: Hold a stone in each hand, the arms being held down to the sides. Raise the arms sharply, and at the same time open the hands. The stones fly out to some distance. This is precisely how the geranium scatters its seeds, only it has five arms instead of two. Examine a ripe head of seeds. The five seeds are arranged at the bases of five arms round a central axis. The outside of these arms contract more quickly as they dry than the insides, and this gives them a tendency to curl outwards. This is restrained by the attachments at the bases, until the force is sufficient to break them. Then the arms suddenly open and throw away the seed. Selecting a seed at the right stage and giving it a little assistance, you may see the sling away of the seed yourself. The seed of the dandelion may blow anywhere, and not infrequently reaches places where the young plant cannot grow. In other plants, however, there are special provisions for getting the seed into a suitable place. The mangrove is one of the most interesting of these. It grows in salt water swamps and shallow sea waters, as the young plants require to be rooted in the mud. If the seeds simply fell and floated on the water they might be carried out to sea and perish. To meet this difficulty the seeds begin to grow while still on the tree. It sends out its embryo root in the form of a thick, solid spike, eight or ten inches long, and pointing vertically downwards. When the seeds fall its weight carries it to the bottom of the shallow water, and the spike is driven firmly into the mud. The young plant has set itself and has simply to go on growing. Two interesting examples occur in the British flora. The pretty little yellow leaved toadflax, which grows on old walls, wants to lodge its seeds in the hollows and crevices of the mortar. But it must needs keep its flowers on the outside, in basket in the sunshade, and spread a banquet for the bee. So, as soon as the flowers give place to seed, the flower stalks turn right back and carry their seeds into the wall. And then there is that pretty water buttercup, or crowfoot, whose white flowers star the ponds in spring. Its seeds must be sown in the mud at the bottom of the pond. So, as soon as the flowering is over, the stalks turn right over and

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## Disraeli and Gladstone

The reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill, which have just been published, make wonderfully interesting reading. This talented lady is a Walpole, and was born in the historic house in Berkeley square where Horace Walpole lived and died. The book, which is entitled "Trifling Reminiscences," is published by Mr. Edward Arnold, and is dedicated to the Marquis of Abergavenny, Lady Dorothy's kinsman, whom she addresses as her "dear contemporary." She was born in 1826, and these two have lived through the whole of a vast change in the world around them. The book is full of interesting stories.

One of the Old School

Here is one about her father, the Earl of Oxford, a gentleman of that old school who were not afraid to express their feelings: He was traveling at night on the post boy, whilst passing through a forest, began to drive like a man anything but certain of his way. My father's wrath soon rose, and the explosion of strong language which issued from the carriage so alarmed the driver that, murmuring "Je ne veux pas conduire le diable," he pulled up, and having expeditiously unfastened the traces, made off with his horses at a gallop. My father, I believe, passed the whole night in the wood. Other members of the family remembered by Lady Dorothy were the two Miss Walpoles, her cousins, whose mother was a daughter of the great Lord Clive. On one occasion when both of the two were well over ninety, Miss Fanny, the younger, who had that day been rather unwell, only joined her sister in the sitting room just before dinner. On her arrival downstairs the latter (Miss Charlotte by name) remarked "Fanny, I am going to be ill, too; I feel so hot about the head, it must be apoplexy. "Nothing of the sort," exclaimed Miss Fanny, making a dash at her sister's head, "you're cap's on fire, and I'm going to put it out." And the brave old thing did.

Disraeli as a Dandy

Lady Dorothy was a friend of Disraeli for the greater part of his life. Here is a description of her first meeting with Disraeli the dandy. It was at a party, given for very young people, that I first met a resplendent dandy, as he was at that time. Chancing to be standing not far away, I heard him say: "Pray, who is that young lady who looks as if she had come out of a picture of George II.'s time?" He was told, and at once came up to me, saying: "You are dear Walpole's sister, and I must know you." Thus began an intimacy which lasted until the end of his life. To me he was always not only the great politician but the delightful friend. Another anecdote connects his name with that of his rival: "I sat next Mr. Gladstone at a dinner some time after Lord Beaconsfield's death, and in the course of conversation he suddenly said: 'Tell me, Lady Dorothy, upon your honor, have you ever heard Lord Beaconsfield express any particular fondness for the prime rose?'" I was compelled to admit that I had not, upon which he said: "The gorgon's head, I think, was duly appointed, as a brief but satisfactory note informed me: 'Dear Lady D.—The job is done, God forgive me. Yours W.' The duke was fond of writing little poetical compositions, such as an epitaph written on a pet dog of mine, which had once eaten his spectacles case. An unusually indigestible meal had caused it death, a slipper and a couple of pamphlets having overtaxed its gastric energies.

"Joe" and His Cigar

Lady Dorothy has domestic friends also—Mr. Cobden and Mr. Chamberlain in his Radical days, for instance. Her acquaintanceship with Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, met another friend of hers, a resolute Tory, Lady Chesterfield, who was in the habit of sending her a fine turkey from time to time. Once, when the turkey did not appear, Lady Dorothy wrote to Lady Chesterfield, fearing it might have got lost in the post. In reply she received this: "I hear you have had Mr. Chamberlain to lunch. I cannot send you a turkey to feed such a democrat." "You are wrong," replied the accused. "Sir Stafford Northcote was my only political guest of late, and I promise you send me the turkey, nothing but a Conservative shall touch it." The turkey was sent. Another amusing story of Chamberlain refers to his notorious dislike for physical activity. While out in the United States he was rather unwell and happy led to consult a doctor. "Mr. Chamberlain," said the doctor, "I think if I may say so, that you smoke a great deal too much." "Perhaps I do," was the calm reply, "but then you must remember I don't take any exercise." The doctor was dumbfounded at such an excuse.

Scotland Yard and Mr. Gladstone

Mr. Gladstone was very unaware of the measures taken for his personal safety. I remember him talking of the safety of the times and how public men could go unguarded everywhere, while he was sitting at a dinner table with two detectives, provided by Scotland Yard, in order to watch him, standing in the room, while another was upstairs to mix with the guests at the

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TIME TABLE No. 1

	Daily.	Northbound	Southbound		Northbound	Southbound
	Leave.	Arrive.	A.M.	Leave.	Arrive.	P.M.
Victoria .....	9:00	12:06		Victoria .....	8:00	0:55
Cobble Hill .....	10:40	10:40		Cobble Hill .....	4:30	5:22
Duncans .....	11:00	10:02		Duncans .....	4:58	4:58
Nanaimo .....	12:35	8:15		Nanaimo .....	6:30	3:15
Wellington .....	Ar. 12:53	De. 8:00		Wellington .....	Ar. 6:45	De. 8:00

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UNION HOTEL—First-class \$2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Laughton, proprietor.

## BANFF, ALBERTA

THE SANATORIUM HOTEL—Recently enlarged and refurbished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. Open all the year. R. G. Brett, M. D., medical director. W. A. Macfarlane, manager.

## FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

9 ACRES—Four miles from post office, only \$650.

## 36 ACRES—Three miles from car line, \$650.

## 6X ROOM COTTAGE on four lots close to car line, \$2,000.

## FINE HOUSE ON water front, with wharf, etc., \$6,000.

## LOT—Central location, 3 cottages, rental \$35 per month. \$6,500. For particulars apply Box 489, Post Office.

## ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

GORDON HEAD—8 1/2 acres shaded and burnt, easily cleared. A1 fruit land. Apply 607 Colonist.

## UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street, Tel. 48-305-404. Our experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Casleton, Manager. 'y3

## WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

## ART STUDIO

MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 41½ Pandora street. Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

## TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

## DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office 557; Residence, 122.

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1179.

## PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

## EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, Bookboring thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day William Jensen, proprietor.

## THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

## THE GORDON—Yates Street. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious home-like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Abercorn Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1015. P. O. Box 49.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for \$1

## KEREMEOS

ALKEZAR HOTEL—One block from V. &amp; E. Ry. Station. Reasonable rates and good accommodation. Percy Mark, proprietor.

## FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

## STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia, B. Tompkins, Manager

## MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most central located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms, free bus. Au20

## LUGGAGE

Alterations are being continued, but we are in the field for business, and will be pleased to supply your wants. Call and secure our prices before dealing elsewhere.

## THE B.C. HARDWARE CO.

(E. E. GREENSHAW. W. J. GRIFFIN)

Successors to Nicholles & Renouf.

61 and 63 Yates St. Telephone No. 82

**FOR SALE**  
**FOUR OF THE FINEST FARMS**  
IN THE CELEBRATED  
**COWICHAN VALLEY**  
At Low Prices. On Easy Terms.  
**ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.**  
TEMPLE BUILDING - VICTORIA.

**HINTON'S** INVITE YOU  
To Inspect the

LATEST  
ELECTRICAL  
FITTINGS



Pearl Shell Portable Bronze Lamps. One of the very latest and most artistic of the new art lamps, of which only a limited number have been made.

Hammered Brass and Jeweled Dome Portable Table and Hall Lamps. These are of Austrian design and workmanship, they are wonderfully effective and quite moderate in price.

VENETIAN GLASS ELECTROLIERS

Built of toughened colored glass in most artistic designs. We are showing the two famous lily patterns. Everybody should see these most striking and artistic electrolliers at the

**Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.**,  
29 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

H. 2105

**SYLVESTER'S POULTRY MASH**

Ask for Excelsior Meal, the food that makes poultry lay, having all the necessary properties for that purpose.

Price, \$1.50 per sack.

**Sylvester Feed Co.** - - 87-89 Yates St.

Latest	Nicest	Up-to Date
PERFUME	PERFUME	PERFUME
At Fraser's Drug Store, 30-32 Govt. St., Phone 542		

**NOTHING BETTER FOR BREAD**  
**CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR**  
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

**THE WOODS HOTEL,** - - - - - **VANCOUVER, B.C.**

The finest furnished, best equipped and most modern hotel in Canada. Hot and cold water. Telephone and steam heat in all rooms. Private baths in suite. Rates, American, \$2.00 and \$2.50; also European. WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD, Proprietors.

OPENED NOVEMBER 22, 1906.

**LUMBER** We beg to announce that our mill is now in full operation and we will be pleased to receive your orders for Dimension Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

**TAYLOR, PATTISON MILL CO., Limited**

Garbally Road, 1 Block off Gorge Road and 3 Blocks from Douglas Street Car Line. TELEPHONE 804.

**HARDWARE**  
Paints and Oils  
**MAJESTIC RANGES**  
in all sizes.  
Stoves and Airtight Heaters,  
Wire Fire Screens.  
A New Line of Dinner Sets  
at \$7.50

**Geo. Powell & Co.**  
CHEAPSIDE  
127 Government Street  
VICTORIA, B.C.

**GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE**

YOUR GROCER SELLS  
**HUNTLEY**  
AND  
**PALMER'S**  
BISCUITS  
H.P.2004

### THE STAGE

John Griffith is announced to appear at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night in Shakespeare's "King Richard III." His management promises an excellent company, complete scene and electrical equipment and all else that is needful to insure a performance that will delight the lovers of classic plays. Griffith's portrayals are strong, physique and diction and many critics are very enthusiastic over him. He draws big audiences, interesting them very much and compelling admiration by his vigorous and sincere work. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and deserved the excellent salary he has attained. He will draw a very big audience here on account of his high standing as an actor, and his very great personal popularity.

The Empress Stock Company last evening concluded a most successful three nights' engagement at Newcombe, and will open at Langford on Monday. The company is producing "The Private Secretary," "What Happened to Jones," and "The Squaw Man," three plays which added considerably to its prestige during the season. On Thursday next the Empress will return to Victoria and the company will accede to the request of many patrons for a presentation of the favorite Irish play, "The Shaughraun." This play will run for three nights, a special attraction being provided for Christmas week in the shape of a strong Biblical play, "Through the Gates of Heaven," which will be produced with a most elaborate scene investigation.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink was recently asked, "What is the lesson of art?" To give pleasure to the critical judgment and to the cultivated and the uncultivated classes at once—it is not so? Very good; then, shall not the artist who gives the most pleasure to the largest number of people be the real artist? Then the question arises, does the same enjoyment to but few? When I myself hear the great artists sing in the splendid opera houses of Europe and America, bring to the ears of those who can afford the high priced examples of music their gift of song, I long to have them all placed within the hearing of the world. If I could give the world the gift I should like it would be to endow tree seats in every opera house in the world where those who suffer from the sorrow and disease called poverty, might gain the help and health of song, as I have done from the throats of the great singers. My idea is to be much out in good singing of simple music as in good singing of the rich and matchless scores of those composers who we call the great masters."

"As a matter of personal satisfaction I, of course prefer, the my own enjoyment, to the different roles that make demands the most exacting upon one's powers. And so, for the pleasure of the song, I most enjoy singing classic opera, the vast rolling melodies of Wagner and his brother immortals in the Valley of music. I love to sing under simple songs like the Pur-Songs of Germany and Hungary, and several simple but beautiful songs by some American composers, which have recently come to my notice; these and many others have I added to my repertoire of songs for my present concert tour."

My favorite role is—Well, I think I must say my preference is to the most thankless role in all the realm of opera—that of 'Ortrud' in 'Lohengrin.' The music is so exacting—one needs so great a vocal range, so great a sweep of art to render the role anything but hideous. But there does seem something in the part one may feel wistfully that one has something for oneself, and after a pause, and with a humorous shrug—"for art and for Wagner."

Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing in the Victoria opera house on January 9.

What promises to be a fine bill of eight numbers including a new song illustrator will open the new week with the matinee performance at The New Grand tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Frederic Roberts, who has been singing the illustrated song since the opening of the new theatre, concluded his engagement yesterday and will be succeeded tomorrow by George F. Keane, a tenor singer of pleasing voice who comes well recommended. In the headline act, The Three Walsleys, patrons are promised the best acrobatic and tumbling act since the Grand opened. They do all the most difficult of the usual feats—all in a finished and graceful manner—and their wind up with a number of surprises of their own invention which bring the turn to a close in an uproar of applause. Another top-liner will be Kurtis and Busse with their troupe of trained toy terriers, one of the best aggregations of canine intelligence that has yet been seen in the city. One clever little terrier named Judy, which acts the clown in the performance, has reached the point in her education which enables her to do simple sums in arithmetic upon the request of any one in the audience. Bert Earle claims the title of king of banjoists, which none who hear his wonderful playing will care to dispute. In his hands the much abused and despised instrument becomes a whole orchestra, and he renders the most difficult classical overtures with an expression that proves him a master of the instrument. Jules Harron, German comedian, has an amusing act of monologue and song, and Miss Amy Stanley is a comedienne who has sung and danced herself into favor everywhere. The new moving pictures will be entitled "Pals, or My Friend the Dummy," and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will render an overture "Selections from Faust," by Gounod. As stated above, the week will open with the matinee performance tomorrow, the placing of the Princess Beatrice on the Sound run and arriving on Monday morning, making this possible every week now.

Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of Medical Officer to the employees of Wellington Extension mines. Applications to be in on or before December 13th, 1906.

### Notice

Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of Medical Officer to the employees of Wellington Extension mines. Applications to be in on or before December 13th, 1906.

E. LOWE, Secretary.

Wellington Extension Medical, Accident and Burial Fund.

British Columbia Pottery Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Manufacturers of

Vitrified Salt-Glazed Sewer Pipes

All kinds of Agricultural Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Chimney Pipe, Fire Brick and Fire Clay.

Our Flower Pots are for sale by all Florists and Grocers in Victoria.

WORKS—CONSTANCE COVE ROAD, OFFICE—225 PANDORA STREET.

**HALL & WALKER**

AGENTS

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES COAL

100 GOVERNMENT STREET

Cash in yard \$6.00 per ton.

Delivered, \$6.50 per ton within the following described limits. From yard to Moss street, along Moss from Fort to Oscar streets, inclusive; from yard to Fernwood Road to Walnut street; from yard to Junction of Hillside avenue and Fourth street; from yard to Garibaldi Road, not including Garibaldi Road; from yard to Market street.

Beyond these limits to City Limits, 25c per ton extra.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P., AND

THE SANATORIUM.

Sir,—I fear that Mr. Richards misinterprets my meaning of "indifference born of ignorance." I agree that the word "ignorance" is strong and nasty, but if applied in this limited and not a general sense, it loses its sting. I am ignorant of engineering or carpentry, and would not resent being told so.

Again, Mr. Richards evidently takes the other end of the stick. In my reference to the "working man," I apply it in its extended meaning. We are all working men. How many of us could cease to work and support our families? This is what I mean by the "working man" in contradistinction to the man of leisure and large means.

Every man has a serious responsibility to his own family and to the community. He must give reasonable thought, consideration and action to guard them from certain evils. Consumption is one of the greatest evils which confronts the human race, yet it may be cured and can be prevented. Mr. Richards does not and cannot deny this; why then the indifference? It surely must arise from ignorance of what can be done.

As regards "thoroughly and well thought out scheme," I can only say it is a difficult matter to place one before the public till it is known what funds are available.

The executive of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society have outlined a scheme as follows:

Site.—Three or four sites have been reported on and visited by the committee.

Observations as to winter climatic conditions are being taken, and it is expected

that a definite selection will be made early in the spring.

Building.—The building will be constructed according to available means.

Management.—The directors will be selected from all over the province, every local society and every individuality contributing to the maintenance fund will be represented.

Patients able to pay all or part of their expenses will be expected to do so. The maintenance fund will be used for meet-

Reliable Mail Order House--P. O. Box 110, Victoria, B.C.

## Attractive Assortment OF USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE Xmas Gifts for Men

Our Motto is—"Small profit, quick returns.

The Question—"What Shall I Give Him?"

Answer—Go to the

## ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING STORE

Where you can get High Class Merchandise at One-third Less than what you pay elsewhere.

### PRICES WILL EXPLAIN FOR THEMSELVES

**25c.** Silk Neckwear, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Sox, Collars, Silk Garters, Suspenders, Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, Caps, &c.

**50c.** Same as above only in better quality including Perfume, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c.

**75c.** Top Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Caps, Silk Neckwear, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Slippers, &c.

**\$1.00** Shirts, Drawers, Sweaters, Silk Neckwear, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Slippers, &c.

**\$1.75 to \$2.00** Ready Tailored Suits and Overcoats, in Worsted, Tweeds, Sersges. Strictly First-class Makers.

### Special Attention to Mail Orders

## A SPECIAL 50c LINE

The Latest Silk Reversible Shield Knots

—2 Ties in Knots—Worth \$1.00, only a few left. 50 CENTS.

## Army and Navy Clothing Store

117 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA

## ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE SALE

### NOW ON!

### THE LARGE STOCK OF

## FURNITURE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

OF THE

## B. C. FURNITURE CO.,

### MUST BE SOLD

In 30 days to make way for new owners of the premises to rebuild.

No removal sale or reserve stock to open up elsewhere; we are going entirely out of business; a clean sweep will be made of everything

available. The executive of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society have outlined a scheme as follows:

Site.—Three or four sites have been reported on and visited by the committee.

Mr. Richards taken the trouble to enquire in his house would have found that all classes are represented on the executive.

Mr. George Coldwell, late president of the Trades and Labor Council, being a member.

On behalf of the society I beg to thank Mr. Richards, Jr., for his very kind offer of a site. I hope to visit Yale next week, and will look over the place and report to the members.

False Alarm.—For the second evening in succession the fire department turned out to a false alarm sent in at 6 o'clock from the corner of Dallas road and Erie street. The perpetrator of Friday's false alarm was almost caught by the firemen. He was lounging round the box when the team approached, and was actually grabbed by one of the men. The fireman, however, tripped, and the false alarm artist got away.

Advertise Victoria by sending The Colonist to your out-of-town friends.

B. C. LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.  
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

12 ACRES—Near Parsons Bridge (6 miles from Victoria) partly cleared, all good land bounded by large stream.  
\$90 ACRES with waterfront; only \$10 per acre.

WATERFRONTAGE—200 acres with about 1-2 miles water frontage, Victoria. Area sufficiently situated and only 4 miles from Victoria Post office. Large portion under cultivation. Cheap.

WATERFRONTAGE—The most beautiful place in Esquimalt Harbor; very large water frontage and large portion under cultivation. Would subdivide well. Full particulars at office.

\$3,500—Fine 7 room modern dwelling in James Bay, only 7 minutes from Post Office, gas range installed for cooking, etc.

\$4,200—2½ acres in Oak Bay District with buildings, nicely situated, good soil.

7 ROOMED HOUSE and 1 acre of ground in James Bay, two frontages. Cheap.

\$1,700—6 roomed house and ½ lot in good location, handy to town. A snap.

FULL-SIZED LOT, within 2 minutes of Post Office. Cheap.

100 acres fronting on one of the best bays near Victoria. One fruit land. This is cheap.

JAMES BAY—4 lots each 60x240 feet nice site for a home, also chance for speculation. \$1200 each.

\$15,000—One of the best 100 acre farms in Saanich can be bought at this price with \$5,000 cash balance due. Full particulars apply to the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

SOOKE—About 700 acres and lake. Crowned and timbered. Only \$5 per acre.

SIX LOTS facing Beacon Hill Park, all under cultivation; splendid building site. \$4,000.

65 ACRES—12 miles from Victoria on good roads; large proportion improved. Good new house and barns, fruit trees, etc. Plenty of good water laid on. Large amount of water frontage. Stock can be had if required.

BUSINESS LOTS—\$1,000 each, between Government and Douglas streets. Cheap to close an estate.

\$2500—2 storey dwelling and ½ acre of ground, all in good order. Close to car line.

\$1000—James Bay, 1½ story dwelling and nice lot; only 7 minutes walk to post office.

6 Acres—Inside city limits, well laid out for subdividing; \$800 per acre. A good chance for speculation.

\$2900—Modern 6 roomed cottage, centrally located, with frontage of 120 feet. All in perfect order. Can also purchase furniture.

FARMS—Ask for printed list.

\$500—Cottage and corner lot with stable.

Douglas Street—6 roomed cottage and 3 lots; shrubbery, etc., front and back entrance; beautifully situated.

Fernwood Road—8 roomed dwelling with grounds, fruit trees, stable and outhouses. Hot air furnace. Cheap.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—We are now offering acreage at reasonable prices in 1-1.5 acre blocks. Call before the prices go up.

FARM—275 acres, 70 cultivated. Grounds, barns, etc., beautifully situated, 12 miles from Victoria; good fruit land.

FULFORD HARBOR—160 acres very handy to wharf, has been partly cultivated. \$1000.

METCHOSHIN—100 acres, 50 cleared, 30 slashed, live stock, implements, etc., as a going concern, \$6000, will grow anything.

5 ACRES—Inside city limits, all good lands, under cultivation, double frontage. Cheap.

160 acres Highland district, house and outbuildings, about five acres cleared, 50 fruit trees, \$800.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, \$5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

FARM—27 acres, nearly all cultivated, only 6 miles from Victoria and close to railway station. Nice fence and drained, good roomed modern bungalow, barns, sheds, outhouses and stables, etc.; also 4 roomed cottage. Terms.

INSTALLMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, \$200 each.

150 Acres on Sidney Railway, only 8 miles from Victoria, nearly all bottom land, small portion cleared, only \$50 per acre—bargain.

VICTORIA ARM—7 roomed cottage, acre of ground, good bearing orchard, large water frontage. Cheap to immediate purchaser.

\$600—Lot on Third street, 50x120; two entrances.

RESIDENCES—A large list of handsome residences with grounds. Call for particulars.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Handsome residence with good grounds, all modern conveniences including steam heater.

\$1,500—6 roomed cottage and large lot only ten minutes from post office.

BUSINESS LOTS—Two full sized lots handy to Railway station. \$6,300, will sell separately.

\$7,500—Large cottage with 8 lots beautiful garden, orchard and tennis lawn. On car line.

WATER LOTS—Two water lots inside Victoria harbor with good wharfage. \$600.

\$2,000—Will buy six roomed house with modern conveniences close to car line. Terms.

\$1,000—six roomed cottage and full sized lot on a good street and centrally located.

FOR SALE—5 room furnished cottage with two lots in lawn, garden and orchard. Well situated, on Rockland avenue. Must be sold; owner leaving city. For further particulars apply at office, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

160 ACRES at Alberni, all good land and easily cleared. Price \$15 per acre. Terms.

MODERN HOUSE in North End, in good repair, and 2 lots, one on a corner. Price \$2,250. Terms easy.

3 LOTS very close in, and large 2 storey house, \$4,000.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. Limited, 56 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—2 city lots and small house. Hillside avenue; a bargain at \$1,000.

FOR SALE—60 acre farm fronting on Cordova Bay. Good house and buildings; orchard.

FOR SALE—8 roomed house on Sylvia street, off Dallas road. Price, \$2,750.

FARM FOR SALE—85 acres in South Saanich; fine house, good water.

E. WHITE, 100 Government St.

12 ROOMED HOUSE close in, \$2,500.

FAMILY HOUSE—Best part James Bay, with 2-½ lot orchard must be sold, party leaving city. \$3,800.

2 CHOICE WATER LOTS on Victoria Harbor.

LARGE BUSINESS BLOCK, \$21,000, earning 10 per cent.

10 ROOMED FAMILY HOUSE, 2 acres, close in, choice garden and fruit trees.

CHOICE BUILDING SITE on Gorge road. Full sized lot, with entrance on back street. \$850.

4 LOTS facing north and south, Pandora, with one house, \$2,700.

PEMBERTON & SON  
45 FORT STREET

YATES ST.—2 lots, each 60x120, between Quadra and Vancouver streets, for sale at very reasonable figure.

FOUL BAY RD.—Nearly half an acre—\$700.

OAK BAY AVE.—1½ acres, a splendid site, \$3,500.

COWICHAN—An excellent farm nearly 300 acres, 70 acres improved, near the railway. \$7,000.

ROCKLAND AVE.—Nearly 1 acre for sale. This is the last vacant site on this avenue and is one of the best in the city.

FOUL BAY RD.—A magnificent site containing about 2 acres.

FINNWOOD ESTATE—Several large lots, containing 1-½ acre each for sale from \$250 up.

FERNWOOD ESTATE—Lot 63 Denman St., containing 5 acres, for sale at a very reasonable figure.

ST. CHARLES ST.—One acre of very rich soil, for sale at a very reasonable figure.

ESQUIMALT RD.—Lot 12, containing 5 acres, for sale reasonably.

JAMES ST.—Well built house, \$3,250.

FOUR ACRES very choice land, Oak Bay, fully under cultivation, near the sea.

NINE LOTS on Milton St., Cowan Ave., and Davie St. \$1,750.

TWO ACRES with large room house, stables, electric light, all conveniences, etc., to door, for sale on very reasonable terms.

GORDON HEAD—Fruit lands. Several 5 acre pieces of splendid fruit land for sale at very reasonable prices.

CHADBURY HILL—Several pieces of cleared land for sale, containing from 2 to 3 acres each.

FOUL BAY RD.—6½ acres. This property contains a little rock with magnificence, the balance of the land is exceptively good, supply \$700.

YOUNG ST.—One 6 roomed house, and two lots; several good fruit trees. Rents for \$13. \$2,000.

LAKE DIST.—12 acres, about 12 in grass, fenced, suitable for strawberries. Good water supply. \$350 per acre.

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## ENGINEERS CONCLUDE THEIR EXAMINATIONS

S. Baxter Outlines Points Dealt  
With—Workings of  
the Act

The examinations for engineers' certificate of the various grades are now completed. The following candidates sat at the parliament buildings during the week. Messrs. Morell and Gibson for second class certificates; Messrs. C. Booth, J. Roberts, D. A. Good, E. Rogers, F. A. Hall, B. Hodgson, J. R. Fraser, R. Christie and D. Potts for third class. For the fourth grade, Messrs. G. H. Barracough, W. H. Clarke, H. E. Hawkings, C. L. Kirk, L. W. Nicholls, J. Potts, Alex. Ross, Roy Ridsdale, W. B. Robinson, J. R. Robinson, W. P. Roskelly, Wm. Robertson, E. Hygh and R. Laughlin.

S. Baxter, the presiding examiner, states that the aim of examining the engineers is primarily because the law calls for each to show his capability to safely operate a steam plant; and it is further beneficial in being conducive to a more intelligent interest being taken, in economy of operation. Guarding against formation of scale on the heating surfaces thus endangering the boilers and of course using much more fuel for a given return, is also another important subject taken up. Engineers have to be on the watch against erosion, either internal or external. This thins the plates and causes reduction of working pressure permitted by the inspectors, and vexation to the steam users. Candidates must also thoroughly understand the water and steam gauges, and the steps necessary to guard against inaccuracy of working in those important fittings. The safety valve requires especial attention, in regard to principles of construction and mode of adjustment.

Mr. Baxter expressed regret at the number of, more or less experienced men, who are deficient in knowledge regarding this most important part of the safest equipment of boilers. Proper use of fuel and firing is gone into and in fact the general care of a steam plant. The average merchant, Mr. Baxter pointed out, would always inquire carefully into the experience and qualification of a manager to whom he was going to entrust a \$10,000 stock; but many of the steam plants in use costing very many times that sum are entrusted to men not too well qualified. Engineers ought to be carefully examined, he said, to show their ability to oversee the working and running of such valuable plants.

"A good engineer," he continued, "can effect great economy in operation. The installation of a simple feed heater will save the owner a couple of cords of firewood per day, or a ton of coal. This means a saving of \$140 to \$150 per month and nearly \$2,000 per year." The inspector assured the reporter that this had been done in more than one case.

Upon being asked as to the number of certificated engineers in the province, Mr. Baxter said there were 1,700 or more who had passed, and yet there were not enough to go around the steam plants, so great was the commercial expansion of the province. The large number of new steam plants being installed in British Columbia was enough of itself to keep an inspector busy, the present staff being much overworked.

On being questioned about the general workings of the act, Mr. Baxter said so far as he could see, all opposition to its operation had disappeared. Most of the owners were glad that expert inspectors kept careful watch on their plants, pointing out remedies against deterioration and arresting defects before they got so bad that boilers might be condemned. One local instance was recalled, when the inspector protested against the continued use of an over-worked and inefficient plant. This ultimately was stopped from working and a new boiler and engine put in after much grumbling at the expense. Now the new plant is doing more and better work and saved the owners \$270 per month in working expenses. These facts and interesting details may give a new insight into the workings of an important part of recent legislation and the duties of some public servants.

Asked as to number of steam plants in the province, Mr. Baxter said he could not say, as he had but one-fourth of it as his district. In that there are some 500 or over. To visit them he has to travel some 9,000 miles annually, his district taking in as far north as Atlin, the Skeena river and all parts of the Island.

### ADVANCE OF WAGES.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Standard Oil company announced today that it will advance the wages of all of its employees now receiving less than \$100 a month by ten per cent beginning Jan. 1.

### INJURED MAN DIES.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 14.—Thomas Mill, injured on the Commercial Travellers building, Lombard street, died this morning. He was a fireman for D. D. Wood.

### LIVES LOST IN GREAT LAKES.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—One hundred and twenty-six lives were lost in navigating the Great Lakes this season. Compared with the loss of 215 lives in 1905, the season death list appears small, and yet with but two exceptions, it was the largest in the decade. During the year 38 persons were lost overboard, 45 fell into the holds of vessels and were killed, 11 met death by machinery accidents on shipboard, 2 committed suicide, 3 died from natural causes aboard vessels, 52 were lost when their ships foundered, and 5 were drowned in collisions.

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# What is Labor Doing in New Zealand

Paper Prepared for Victoria Economic Club by F. Andrews, High School Staff.

To the student of political economy no other country in the world presents quite so many interesting features as New Zealand, for in that colony there have been carried into practical operation many of those advanced principles of government which are just beginning to be discussed in other lands, principles which in some circles are still regarded as the wild and visionary theories of sophists and dreamers. In many lines of advanced legislation New Zealand leads the world, and as most of this advance has been made since the Labor party secured control of the government of the colony in 1890, this subject becomes of special interest to us just now, when steps are being taken to form similar Labor party in this country. If it be true that we can form a fairly accurate estimate of the future by the past, then by studying the record of New Zealand's progressive legislation during the last sixteen years, and noting its effects upon the industrial life of that colony, we can form a fairly accurate estimate of what would be the result of the success of a Labor party with similar aims in Canada for the conditions in each country are not so different as to prevent like causes from producing like results in both.

Discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Tasman, it was practically without permanent European inhabitants until 1840 when a treaty was made with the natives by which it was ceded to the British Crown. For a short time it was a dependency of New South Wales, for a brief time further it was controlled by a company holding a royal charter, as Rhodesia now is, but it was finally granted a legislature in 1852. It was not, however, until 1876, that the full right of self-government with all the political institutions as they exist today were fully established. Her history, for the fourteen years from 1876 to 1890, when the Labor party came into power, was not unlike that of other self-governed British colonies. With a view of placing the acquisition of a farm within the reach of every man, land was sold by the government at, in some cases, as low as five shillings an acre. Instead of this having the desired result however, immense blocks of land were bought up by speculators and locked up from settlement. During this period large estates were secured and a colonial aristocracy established which through a stiff property qualification franchise enabled the landlords largely to control all legislation. It is not necessary to enter into details as to the nature of the legislation of that period. Human nature is pretty much the same whether in New Zealand or in Canada, and we can well imagine how well the monied interest of the colony looked out for itself.

In the year 1890 there was a revolution in the land. Organized labor went into politics, for once its members had the good sense to stick together and as a result the Labor party gained control of the House of Representatives. But there was still the Upper House or Senate representing the landlord interest whose members were appointed for life, which blocked all progressive legislation. How was that to be got out of the way? The government asked the governor of the colony to appoint a sufficient number of labor members to the Upper House to outvote the landlord element. This the governor refused to do, but on an appeal being made to the Imperial government, he was told that he must accept the advice of his ministry, when the additional members were appointed. Nearly sixteen years have passed since then, and today New Zealand is revolutionized. It is not possible to particularize in regard to all the changes that have taken place, but a glance at the New Zealand of today will give a fair indication of what they have been.

And first as to railways: There are 2,589 miles of railway in the colony of which all but 88 miles are owned by the government. The country is mountainous and railway construction expensive, the average cost of construction being £8,832 or about \$42,000 per mile, which, however, includes all equipments. In 1904 the net revenue from the operation of these roads, that is the receipts over and above expenses, was £630,623, which was equal to 3 1/3 per cent. on all the capital invested. As the government now borrows its money at 3 per cent. or less, it will be seen that the net income from the railways is sufficient to pay the interest on the capital invested, and leave a small margin to go, while under the system of subsidizing railways, which has thus far prevailed in this country, the people of Canada are still paying interest on a good part of \$280,000,000 contributed to aid in constructing the roads of this country. In addition to the cash subsidies granted we have given land grants out of which kingdom might be carved, and worst of all we have created great railway corporations which by their control of cer-

tain sections of the press, by their contributions to the campaign funds of the political parties, and through their financial influence in other ways, practically control all legislation in which they are interested. In the railroads of the colony New Zealand has an asset which is fully equal in value to the debt incurred in their purchase or construction, and as the railroads themselves pay the interest on this debt the burden upon the people on account of their construction is nothing whatever. We have the debt contracted in aiding in the construction of our railroads with no assets to show for it, in calculating the amount spent in railway subsidies I did not include the cost of the Intercolonial. Canada could not today raise a five dollar bill on the credit of all the millions borrowed and given as subsidies to railroads. We can therefore see nothing in the experience of New Zealand which should lead us to hesitate about adopting a policy of government ownership of railroads in Canada.

All telegraph and telephone lines are also owned by the government. This includes the five cables connecting the different islands, the two extending to Australia and a part ownership of the Pacific cable landing at Bamfield, B.C., opened in 1902. All the water systems of the cities and most important towns are owned by the corporations, while in nearly all the gas and street railways are also so owned.

The colony has a government system of life insurance inaugurated in 1870, and modified at various times to meet the varying conditions. Policies are issued in life, accident and employment liability lines, and all policies are guaranteed by the government. Policies are issued on liberal conditions and at low rates, while all profits are absolutely and entirely credited to the policy holders. Three forms of life insurance policies are issued: 20 year endowment, 30 year endowment, and one payable at the age of 30, so that in no instance does the insured "have to die to win."

In educational matters New Zealand is well to the front among the most progressive states of the world. Its public school system is free and non-sectarian and education is compulsory. Besides its university, which confers all degrees, there are a number of colleges, while the colony is well provided with manual and technical schools wholly supported by the government. For instance there are eight fully equipped schools of art, a well equipped school of mines in connection with the University of Otago, two other schools of mines, located in mining centres, a school of engineering and mechanical science at Canterbury College, and an agricultural college with a large endowment of land, and an experimental farm at the same place. There are also 100 boarding schools wholly supported by the government, ten industrial schools where over 600 pupils are provided with homes and are being taught some trade, a school and home for the deaf and dumb, and a similar institution for the blind. Out of 43,000 maids in New Zealand 2,000 are children who are attending native schools supported wholly by the government. The Labor party of New Zealand has provided a firm friend and liberal patron of education.

By an act of 1893 the franchise was extended to women thus giving them the right to register as electors and to vote at the election for members of the House of Representatives. No property qualification is necessary, residence of one year in the colony and three months in the district entitling a man or woman to have his or her name placed on the electoral roll.

The principle of the Referendum is as yet used in New Zealand only to a limited extent. It is used in determining the method of dealing with the liquor traffic, in deciding matters of local taxation, and in all loans desired by local bodies. At each triennial election of members of the House of Representatives three questions are submitted to the people, viz:

(1) Shall all existing licenses be continued?

(2) Shall the number of licenses be reduced?

(3) Shall all licenses be abolished?

All citizens may vote for one or two of the proposals but no more. To carry prohibition in any district a vote of 3 to 2 is required. For the other two a simple majority is all that is necessary.

Under the operation of this law the prohibition vote has been increasing from year to year, while in those districts where prohibition has been secured by means of the referendum statistics prove that convictions for drunkenness, breaches of the peace, etc., have diminished 15 fold. One beneficial result from the use of the referendum in this way is to take the liquor question out of politics. Many efforts have been made of late years to extend the use of the referendum but all such efforts have thus far been blocked by the Upper House whose members apparently fear that the abolition of that house itself may be referred to the people.

New Zealand has a minister of labor who is a member of the government. It is his duty to enforce all labor laws, and factory acts, to study out new laws for improving the condition of labor and to conduct a sort of free bureau of employment in helping workmen to secure employment. All public works of the colony, including the construction of railways and roads, are constructed on the co-operative plan—that is the government provides all material and lets the work of construction to parties of artisans and laborers at rates fixed by the officers of the government so calculated as to enable an average workman to earn the current rate of wages. Eight hours constitute a working day.

There is also an Arbitration and Conciliation Act administered by an official of the government by which arbitration in all industrial disputes is compulsory, and under the operation of which strikes and lock-outs seldom or never occur.

It is not necessary to particularize

further regarding the progressive legislation of this colony during the past sixteen years—which have been fruitful of good things in the interests of labor, and which certainly have not been unjust to other interests. It will be seen that on many important lines the policy pursued down to the year 1890 has been directly reversed. That year was in many respects the most important one in the history of the colony, inasmuch as it saw the beginning of a revolution, brought about not by bloodshed, as was the case in France, and not through the deadly dynamite bomb, such as we now see in Russia, but through the instrumentality of the ballot in the hands of a people largely relieved from the shackles of partisanship, many of whom have been led to realize that there is more in an election for them than the party bribe, or promise of a job, which, there, as elsewhere, had so potent an influence up to that time. That revolution has in little more than a decade caused industrial peace to prevail where formerly there was industrial war. It has changed a government of landlords, and the money power in their own interests to government by farmers and workingmen in the interests of all the people, it has furnished an example to all thoughtful people, which, let us hope, will ultimately make its influence felt throughout the civilized world.

And as we think of the men on this continent, who are rolling up great fortunes of hundreds of millions, gathered from the toll of workingmen, and more especially when we see that our elections are little better than auctions, carried mainly through the instrumentality of the campaign funds contributed by railway and other great corporations, given that they might further exploit the resources of the country and rob and oppress the great army of producers, the example which New Zealand affords should cause us all to rejoice. Inasmuch as it proves to us that there is even yet one spot in this wide world where government by the people and for the people has not perished from the earth.

## Invasion of China

London Standard.

The danger resulting from the present more difficult to estimate owing to the peculiar methods by which it is being accomplished. The most invincible of foes are those which appear in the garb of friends. Today the influence of Japan is spreading among the teeming millions of the Celestial land in mesmeric and mysterious manner. Thousands of Chinese students are now flocking to the educational institutions of Japan; there are more than 12,000 in Tokio alone, and the Viceroy Yuan-Shui Kai said the other day that it can be only a short time before there are at least 100,000 students from China in the schools of Japan. Now, it is the Chinese irruption into Japan that is preparing the way for the Japanization of China. The object of these students is to master, if possible, the secrets of Japanese success, especially in dealing with the outside world; yet in this stampede of young men from China to Japan, the wise men of Peking see omens of uncomfortable import for the home land.

This the next election. The elector therefore who takes \$5 from the opposite party to stay at home on election day, as hundreds of Canadian electors do, would find himself without a vote to sell next time.

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A young Chinese professor who had been educated in Japan, speaking before an audience of his fellow countrymen at Shanghai recently, took occasion to warn them seriously against the wiles of Japan. He asserted that during the seven years of his sojourn in Tokio as a student he had most carefully pondered the problem of her relations with China, both present and prospective, and that he had been forced to the conclusion that Japan is not a friend of China. He went on to show that the thousands of students now attending the schools of Japan are being taught nothing that will be of any practical value in helping China to achieve her destiny as a world power.

"It won't do," answered the publishers. "The books that sell most are those which everybody agrees should never have been written."—Washington Star.

# YOUTH

How happy were the porridge days when all the world was young and we were young with it, when every goose was a swan and every gander a dragon to be overcome. What would we give to renew that youth, to sit down each morning at breakfast with the fire of youth and the appetite of unadulterated joy? It is quite easy when you know how; live simply, and eat

## B. & K. ROLLED OATS

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der the domination of Japan, and he concludes that nothing less than a vast revival of public spirit and widespread loyalty can save China from the peril to which the recent expansion of Japanese influence lays her open. China knows only too well that the Japanese are nothing if not persistent, methodical, and systematic in all matters that concern the increase of their nation's importance, and that in this new enterprise their methods will not desert them. Indeed, it has been suggested by thoughtful Chinese that their greatest enemy at present is not Russia, nor any western power, but Japan alone, and that the latter may at any time easily and reasonably conclude that, since a few millions of Manchu nomads could conquer and hold China in subjection for nearly three centuries, the same thing could be done by Japan with her nearly 50 millions of undaunted patriots, all imbued with an insatiable military ardour and ever ready to sacrifice themselves for the glory of Dai Nippon and the Mikado.

### REJECTED AT ONCE.

"I have a book which I am sure will fill a long-felt want," said the writing man humbly.

"It won't do," answered the publishers. "The books that sell most are those which everybody agrees should never have been written."—Washington Star.

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### THERAPION No. 3.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

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### THERAPION No. 4.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

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### THERAPION No. 5.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

It is a remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, all sorts of skin diseases, and carbuncles, and popularly supposed to cure.

### THERAPION No. 6.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

It is a remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, all sorts of skin diseases, and carbuncles, and popularly supposed to cure.

### THERAPION No. 7.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

It is a remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, all sorts of skin diseases, and carbuncles, and popularly supposed to cure.

### THERAPION No. 8.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

It is a remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, all sorts of skin diseases, and carbuncles, and popularly supposed to cure.

### THERAPION No. 9.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

It is a remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, all sorts of skin diseases, and carbuncles, and popularly supposed to cure.

### THERAPION No. 10.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

It is a remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, all sorts of skin diseases, and carbuncles, and popularly supposed to cure.

### THERAPION No. 11.—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppuration of the skin, and carbuncles, and popularly known as the "French Remedy."

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Lemberg—Belker & Wilde.  
Lumsden—Ballou Bros.  
Moosjaw—R. L. Slater.  
Moosomin—B. L. Martin.  
North Port—R. H. Douglas.  
Oxbow—Miles McFay.  
Pense—Stewart & Birt.  
Prince Albert—Geo. W. Baker.  
Regina—Regina Trading Co.  
Rocanville—Barrett & Scott.  
Rostherne—E. E. Ruttle.  
Rouleau—Johnston Bros.  
Saskatoon—Currie Bros.  
Sheo—Great West Trading Co., Ltd.  
Strassburg—Montgomery & Henry.  
Swift Current—Argue & Cooper.  
Vonda—Lee Bros.  
Weyburn—N. D. McKinnon & Co.  
Wolseley—Crotzer Bros.  
Yorkton—Levi Beck.

**MANITOBA.**

Belmont—Geo. Timoth.  
Binescarth—Smellie Bros., Ltd.  
Birtle—Hough & Wickware.  
Bonsvain—A. R. Welch.  
Brandon—Nation & Shewan, Ltd.  
Carman—R. A. Hart & Co.  
Cartwright—Moore & Hills.

Who is Your Nearest Agent?

—TAILORED BY—

The Lowndes Company, Limited  
TORONTO.

**CITY CHURCHES**

Christ Church Cathedral.  
Services: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning service and all communion at 11 a. m.; Evensong service at 7 p. m. Preacher: morning the Bishop of the Dio-  
cese; evening Canon Beandans.  
The music set for the day follows:  
Morning.

Psalms for 16th Morning...Cath. Psalter	Psalmody
Te Deum .....	Oakley
Benedictus .....	Randall
Kyrie .....	Barber
Gloria .....	Maurier
Hymns .....	56, 268, 263
Voluntary .....	

Evening.

Voluntary .....	315
Psalmody for 16th Evening...Cath. Psalter	
Magnificat .....	Bridge
Nunc Dimittis .....	Thorne-Harris
Hymns .....	47, 51, 49
Vesper Hymn .....	Armitage
Recessional Hymn .....	274
Voluntary .....	

Morning.

St. John's Church.	
The Rev. Percival Jenkins will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley in the evening.	
The music for the day follows:	
Morning.	
Organ—Prelude .....	Calkin
Venite .....	Reinagle
Psalmody .....	Barber
Benedicite .....	Maurier
Introit .....	Ousley
Hymn .....	Burnett
Kyrie .....	Gloria Tibi
Hymns .....	Burnett In G
Vesper Hymn .....	Hymns
Organ—Moderato .....	Dubois

Morning.

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST.

Evening:	
Organ—Communion	Grisson
Psalmody for 16th Evening...Cath. Psalter	Psalter
Magnificat .....	Battishill
Nunc Dimittis .....	Wesley
Hymns .....	52, 49, 23
Vesper .....	Burnett
Organ—Recessional .....	Battishill

St. James Church.

The Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; chorister eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; evensong at 7 p. m. The Rev. J. Simonds will be the preacher at the morning service, subject, "The Christian Life"; and the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller at evensong, subject, "The Temper of Preparation." All seats are free.

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Organ—Blessed Is He That Cometh!

Psalmody .....

Cantate .....

Domine Misericordia .....

Litany .....

Hymns .....

Litany Hymn .....

Vesper Hymn .....

Organ .....

St. Barnabas Church.

Corner Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; chorister eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; chorister evensong at 7 p. m. The Rev. J. Simonds will be the preacher at the morning service, subject, "The Christian Life"; and the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller at evensong, subject, "The Temper of Preparation." All seats are free.

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Organ—Blessed Is He That Cometh!

Psalmody .....

Comminion Service .....

Silence in G.

Hymns .....

Fitzgerald

Name Dimittis .....

St. John

Organ—Offertory .....

Battishill

Evening:

Organ—But Who May Abide!

Psalmody .....

Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat .....

Battishill

Name Dimittis .....

Dr. Monk

Hymns .....

352, 52, 49

Litany .....

463 part. I and 4

Organ—And With The Stripes!

Handel

Church of Our Lord.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Morning: Topic, "The Parable of the Two Sons."

Evening: Subject, "The Parable of the Two Sons."

Supper at evening service.

Morning.

Organ—Andante .....

E. Lemaigne

Venite and Psalms .....

Cathedral Psalter

Massificat .....

Stainer

Hymns .....

234A and M 227

Kyrie—Burton No. 4.

Hymns .....

80, 70, A and M 222

Organ—Postlude .....

Mendelssohn

Evening:

Psalm .....

76

Hymns .....

128, 127

Antem .....

Sound the Trumpet in Zion

Manners Baes Solo, W. Macdonald.

Evening:

Hymns .....

314, 194, 217, 220

Solo—"The Earth is the Lord's"

J. G. Brown.

First Presbyterian.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the church, will occupy the pulpit with morning services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. June 1.

Christian Endeavor Society meets every Sunday morning at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Musical selections follow:

Morning.

Voluntary—"Impromptu in A flat," Miller

Psalm .....

"O Come, Let Us Worship," Calcutt

Soprano Solo, Miss Bishop.

Hymns .....

221, 434

Voluntary—"Marche Funebre," Mendelssohn

Evening:

Voluntary—"Reve Charnant," Little

Psalm .....

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# At Spencer's There Are Gifts in Profusion For Everyone!

Only 7 Shopping Days Left

Only 7 Shopping Days Left



Hurrah! The Real Santa Claus Is To  
Stay at Spencer's for a Week!

Lot Us All Go and See Him Tomorrow!

#### TO MY LITTLE FOLKS:

YES, I KNOW you have all been asking where SANTA CLAUS was, and I am so sorry that I am a wee little bit late!

SPENCER'S, you see, is the very LARGEST STORE, and I have had such great quantities of presents and toys for everyone, that I could not possibly leave before I knew all had arrived in what is to be MY OWN STORE FOR A WHOLE WEEK!

Do come and see me IN MY PRESENT HOME and just see what I have got for everyone, everywhere! I shall stop until—well! until you're asleep on Christmas Eve!

SANTA CLAUS

#### Valuable Bargains for Tomorrow

SMOKING JACKETS—Greatest values ever offered, in brocaded silks and velvets, regular value \$12.50 to \$17.50. Tomorrow night at 7:30....	<b>\$7.75</b>
HIGH-CLASS STATIONERY in boxes, value 50c. Tomorrow night....	<b>.25c</b>
LADIES' FURS—The very thing you want as a choice Christmas gift, will be offered you tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock. A limited number only, in Mink, Thibet, Imitation Ermine, Fox, Opossum and Grey Squirrel, regular values \$12.50 to \$20.00. Tomorrow, each fur.....	<b>.99</b>
SAFETY RAZORS—Nothing more safe or more secure in a bargain price. A few of these capital Sheffield-made Razors are yours tomorrow night at 7:30 for.....	<b>.25c</b>
LINEN DRESSER SETS, Runners and Squares and Bureau Scarfs—A limited number only, with Cluny and Torchon lace insertion and frills, regular \$1.25. Tomorrow after 8:30.....	<b>.75c</b>
Also in colors, \$1.00 value, for.....	<b>.50c</b>
Another line, 50c value, for.....	<b>.25c</b>
NIGHT-DRESS CASES—Regular \$1.00, for.....	<b>.50c</b>
SILK WAISTS—A limited number only—\$4.00 Ladies' Silk Waists on sale tomorrow after 8:30 a. m. for, each.....	<b>.25c</b>
Specially bought for the Christmas trade, forming splendid gifts for dainty evening wear.	
LADIES' WHITE SILK BLOUSE with five rows of tucking on either side of front, large box pleat of embroidered silk down front, elbow sleeves finished with cuff of fine pin tucks, collar of same, four rows of tucks down back. Price.....	<b>.25c</b>
LADIES' WHITE SILK BLOUSE—Entire front made of fine pin tucks, nine rows of fine tucking on either side of back, elbow sleeves finished with fancy cuffs edged with Valenciennes lace, tucked collar finished with lace. Price.....	<b>.25c</b>
SOX—Black English Cashmere, embroidered with fancy colored silks, regular 40c. Monday, special all day.....	<b>.25c</b>

#### Dainty and Serviceable Gifts can be acquired in our Ladies' Hosiery Department

HOSE—Black Silk and Cotton Mixture, plain and lace fronts, at, each pair, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$5.00 and.....	<b>\$1.25</b>
PURE SILK HOSE plain and lace work, at, each pair, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$3.75 and.....	<b>.25c</b>
BLACK PURE SILK HOSE, special line—Lace embroidered fronts in blue, gold, white, etc., at, each pair.....	<b>\$5.00</b>
LADIES' HOSE in white, cream and colored silk and cotton mixtures, with lace ankles, at, each pair.....	<b>\$1.50</b>
LADIES' PURPLE SILK HOSE, in white and cream only, lace ankles, at, each pair.....	<b>\$3.75</b>
LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, special value—Embroidered fronts, in all shades, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and.....	<b>.50c</b>
LADIES' PLAIN AND RIPBED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, all wool, at, each pair, 75c and.....	<b>.50c</b>
We have a large assortment of Children's White and Colored SILK and Lisle Thread Hose, in all sizes, \$1.00 to.....	<b>.25c</b>

#### Gifts That Are Fragrant Must Please

In perfumes generally we possess a good stock of all reputable manufacturers, such as Grossmith, etc. In good glass bottles, daintily completed with fancy ribbon and packed in fancy boxes. Prices range from \$4.50 down to 50c.	
Shaving Soaps, Talc Powders, Dental Creams, Dental Wash, Face Powders, all best perfumes sold by the ounce.	
PERFUMERY—Celebrated Crown Perfumery, packed in artistically furnished boxes, varieties include the famous Crab Apple, etc., etc. Prices, \$2.50 down to.....	<b>.25c</b>
CROWN TOILET WATERS—Prices \$1.25 and.....	<b>.60c</b>
Cleavers' Perfumery, in which are stocked Veritable Violette, Malmaison box.....	<b>.25c</b>
CLEAVERS' RENOWNED SOAPS, in fancy boxes, Violette Veritable, at, per box.....	<b>.50c</b>
EAU DE COLOGNE, Lavender and Toilet Waters, 50c and.....	<b>.40c</b>
PEDERSON SOAPS in fancy boxes of six tablets, 50c. Special fancy box.....	<b>.25c</b>
COLGATE'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES in all the leading odors. Prices from \$3.50 down to.....	<b>.35c</b>

#### Gloves for Ladies

LADIES' EVENING GLOVES, glace and suede, white and pastel, per pair, from \$2.75 to.....	<b>\$1.75</b>
LADIES' EVENING GLOVES, silk, cream and white, per pair, \$1.50, \$1.25 and.....	<b>\$1.00</b>
LADIES' EVENING MITTS, silk lace, black, cream and white, per pair, \$1.50 and.....	<b>\$1.25</b>
Special line in WASHABLE MODE GLACE KID EVENING GLOVES—Per pair .....	<b>.25c</b>

#### Trefousse Gloves

LADIES' GLACE AND SUEDE, three-clasp, black, white, beaver, tan, mode, brown and grey, guaranteed.....	<b>\$1.50</b>
LADIES' GLACE two-clasp, pique sewn, black, white, tan, beaver, mode, brown, grey, navy red and green, guaranteed, per pair .....	<b>\$1.50</b>
LADIES' SUEDE AND GLACE KID GLOVES, all shades .....	<b>\$1.00</b>
FLEECE AND FUR LINED KID GLOVES—Our winter stock is now complete. Per pair, from \$1.75 to.....	<b>\$1.00</b>
GIRLS' AND BOYS' FLEECE LINED GLOVES .....	<b>.75c</b>
GIRLS' AND BOYS' WOOLEN GLOVES, 35c and.....	<b>.25c</b>
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FLEECE LINED MITTS, \$1.00 and.....	<b>.75c</b>
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLEN MITTS, 50c and.....	<b>.25c</b>

#### Hair Ornaments

HAIR ORNAMENTS can never fail to give pleasure. We have Tortoise Shell Combs, richly jeweled with brilliants and pearls, per set.....	<b>\$2.50</b>
BACK COMBS in amber, tortoise shell, steel and gold mounted, from \$3.00 to .....	<b>.50c</b>

A choice line in FANCY BELTS in SILK, Duchesse and Kid, steel studded, in all the richest shades of the season, sizes from 22 to 30. Prices, each, from \$5.00 to .....	<b>.12.50</b>
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Ladies' Belts	
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#### Away To The Basement

Where there is simply a galaxy of the newest goods that must form the choicest of Christmas gifts. Without doubt our stock is the best and most complete in the city. We have, in addition to others, such well known manufacturers as Thomas Turner, Henry Rodgers, Joseph Rodgers, H. Baker, etc.

RODGERS 1847 KNIFE AND FORK SET—Extra heavy plate, fine cut steel, blade and handle in solid piece, half dozen in each set. At, each—

Dessert Size ..... **.475**

Large Size ..... **.50**

RODGERS 1847 PLATED MEDIUM KNIVES—

Best quality, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

RODGERS 1847 PLATED FORKS—

Medium size, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

RODGERS 1847 PLATED SPOONS—

Table size, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

Tea size, per dozen .....

NEVADA SILVER FORKS—extra heavy plate and strong—

Table size, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

WALLACE & SONS, 1835, JOAN PATTERN—

Dessert Spoons, per dozen .....

Tea Spoons, per dozen .....

Coffee Spoons, per set .....

VICTORIA SILVER SPOONS, tipped pattern—

Table size, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

Small Tea size, per dozen .....

KNIVES AND FORKS with celluloid handles that will not crack or discolor, oval or square—

Table size, per dozen, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$6.00 and .....

Dessert size, per dozen, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.00 and .....

KNIVES AND FORKS with ivory oval or square handles, riveted on—inpossible to come away—

Large size, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

KNIVES AND FORKS, full size ivory handles, silver-mounted—

Large size, per dozen .....

Dessert size, per dozen .....

CARVING SETS in buckhorn handles and steel that will cut—

Three-Piece Sets, each, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.00 and .....

CARVING SETS in buckhorn handles of various shapes, extra good, silver-mounted—

Each, \$7.50, \$10.00 and .....

CARVING SETS, celluloid handles, oval or square—

Per Set, \$3.00 and .....

CARVING SETS, two pieces, buckhorn handles—

Per set .....

**\$1.50**

**\$12.00**

**\$22.50**

**\$17.50**

**\$7.50**

**\$12.50**

**\$4.50**

**\$1.50**

**\$3.75**

**\$3.75**

**\$38.75**